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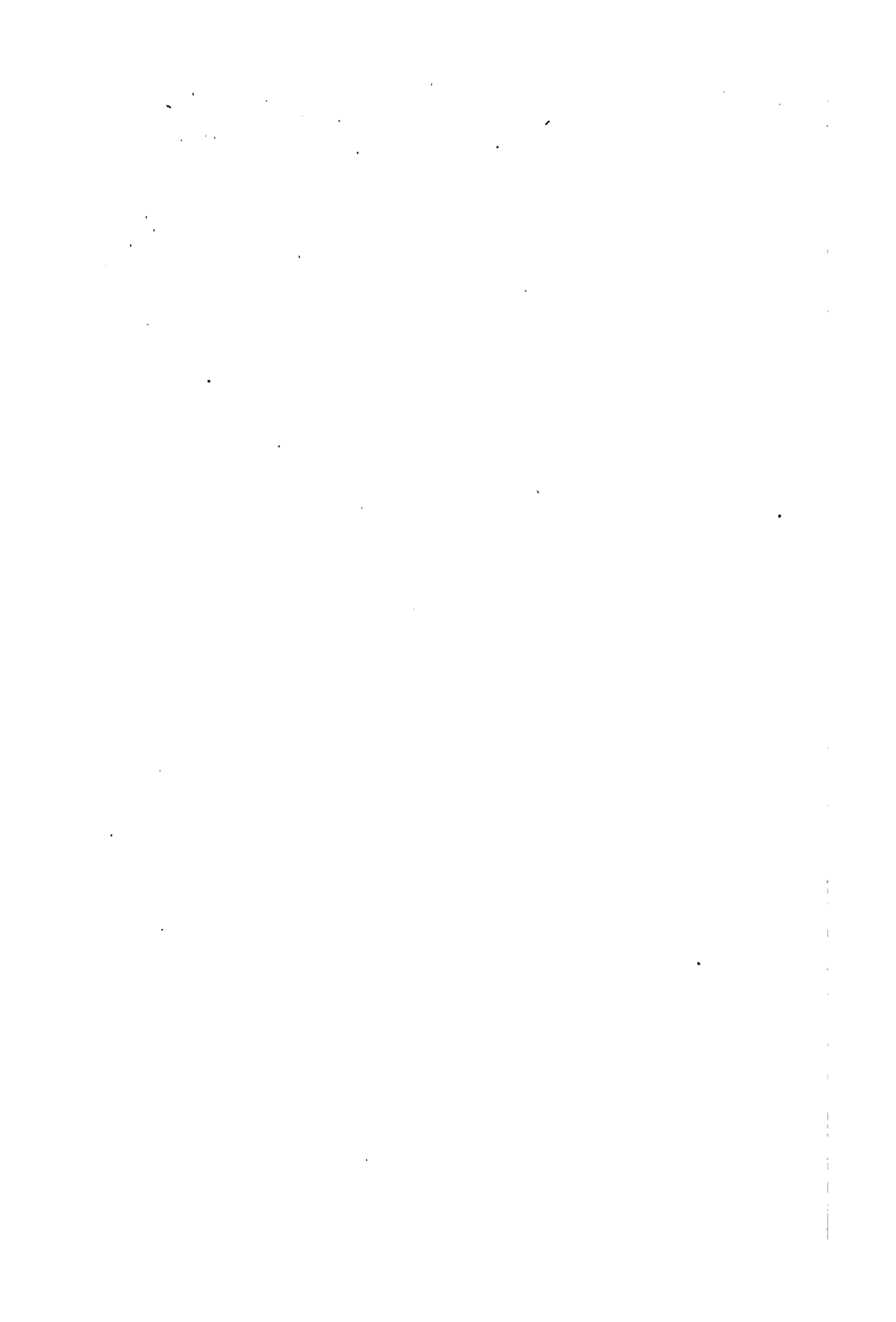
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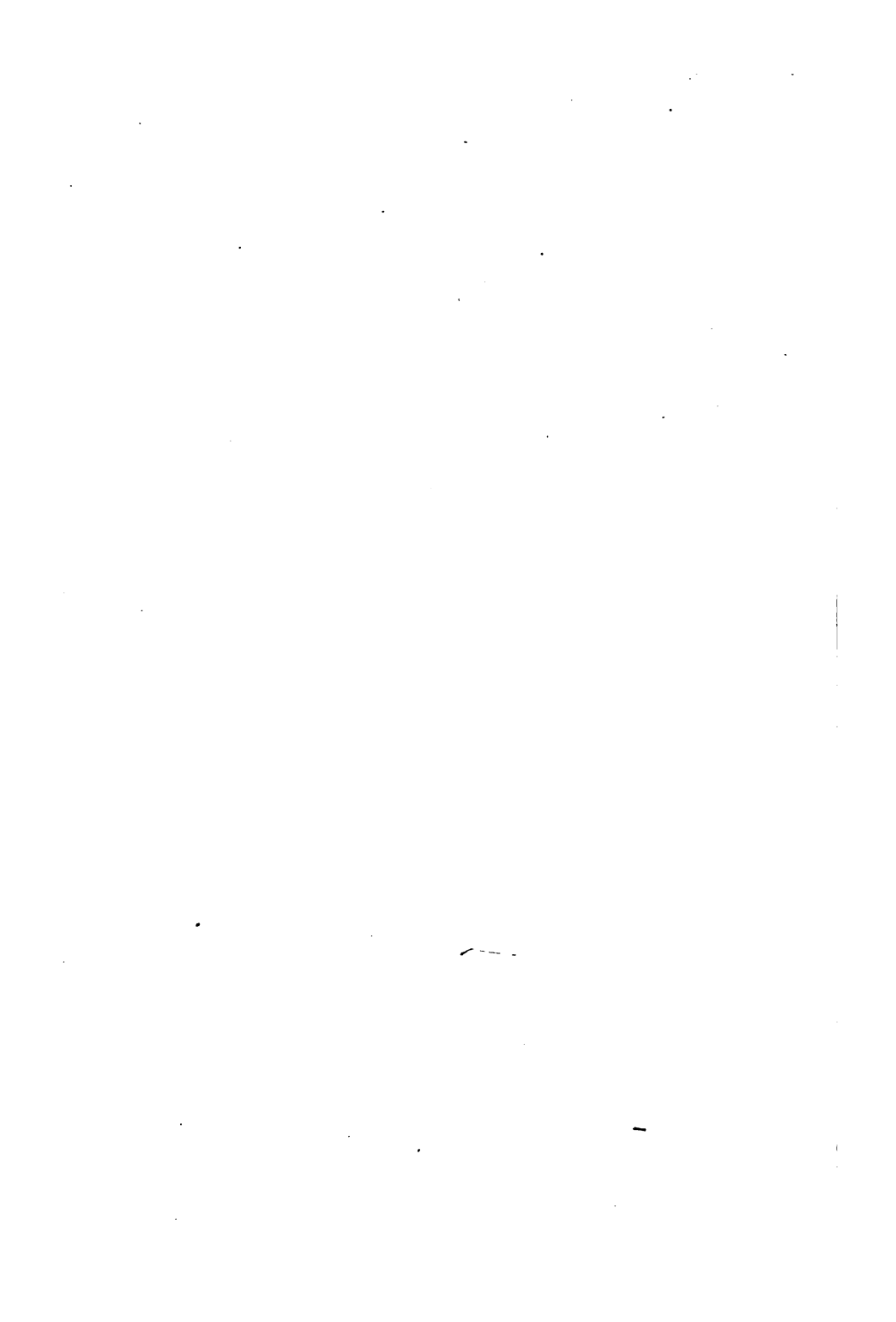
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BY

E. C. MARCHANT, M.A.

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ASSISTANT MASTER AT ST. PAUL'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL

PART II



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PREFACE

THIS Latin Course is intended to be used for the instruction of children who have not hitherto done any Latin. The Course is complete in itself, and may be used without the aid of dictionary or grammar.

The designers of the method have endeavoured to conform to the golden rule—*Secundum Naturam*. The results of this endeavour are apparent in the arrangement of the matter.

1. The method is inductive. We attempt to lead the child from the known to the unknown, from the *concrete* to the *abstract*. Therefore our rules follow, instead of preceding, the exercises; the rule sums up what has been practically learnt above it.

2. We make the fullest use of the eye, first by employing conspicuous and varied *type*, secondly by employing *pictures*. In practising vocabulary, it will be found useful to place a picture before the child and ask for the Latin names of the details in the design. It will be a revelation to some teachers to find how quickly the child will learn the words.

3. The subjects of the Exercises are interesting: indeed,

we have even ventured to try to amuse as well as to instruct. *Ridentem dicere verum quid vetat?* is a question to which, in teaching children, it is surely safe and right at times to answer *Nihil*.

4. The Exercises, from the very start, are coherent and sensible: we do not attempt to rival *Ollendorff*. Some of our dialogues are founded on the *Colloquia* of Erasmus.

5. Each Part consists of two divisions—the one containing the ‘Latin into English,’ the other the ‘English into Latin.’ These may be used *pari passu*, or separately; and the book can be made into either a reader or an exercise book only, if it is desired. At the end of the first part the learner will know the inflexion of substantives and adjectives of the first and second declensions, the indicative mood of *sum* and of the first conjugation and the personal pronouns. All the Exercises on verbs are given in the form of letters, dialogues, or stories, so as to introduce freely all the three persons of the verb. Thus the learner will be able to make simple sentences of considerable length, since he will understand how to employ every word and grammatical form that he has learned.

The second part will contain the remaining declensions of the substantives and adjectives, and the indicative active of the remaining three conjugations.

The third part will include the numerals, comparison of adjectives, demonstrative, relative, and interrogative pronouns, the passive voice of the four conjugations, and a few deponents.

Believing that the elementary teaching of Latin has made more advance on the Continent than in England, we have examined the most successful German works on the subject. We have also sought the advice of leading authorities on

education, both English and American; and it is hoped that our method will commend itself to training colleges as well as to preparatory schools.

The practical difficulties involved in carrying out the plan have proved very considerable. It is not by any means easy to make interesting and sensible exercises without going outside the limits of the vocabulary known: and the vocabulary is, of course, severely limited by the necessity of proceeding in an orderly way with the grammar. Yet we determined to admit nothing into this book that is not real Latin, and to choose only words and phrases for which there is good authority in the literature.

E. C. M.

J. G. S.

NOTE.—In this Part the following Exercises can be omitted, if desired, and only the words learned: Nos. 2, 8, 12, 21, 31, 33, 34, 46.

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SUMMARY OF GRAMMAR IN PART I

FIRST DECLENSION.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Aquil-a, an eagle.	Aquil-ae, eagles.
<i>Acc.</i>	Aquil-am, an eagle.	Aquil-ās, eagles.
<i>Gen.</i>	Aquil-ae, of an eagle.	Aquil-ārum, of eagles.
<i>Dat.</i>	Aquil-ae, to <i>or</i> for an eagle.	Aquil-is, to <i>or</i> for eagles.
<i>Abl.</i>	Aquil-ā, by, with <i>or</i> from an eagle.	Aquil-is, by, with <i>or</i> from eagles.

NOTE I. Substantives of the first declension are feminine except those denoting males, as *agricola*, 'a farmer'; *nauta*, 'a sailor.'

NOTE II. A few feminine substantives have *-ābus* in the dative and ablative plural to distinguish them from the corresponding cases of masculine substantives in the second declension: as, *de-ābus* and *fili-ābus*.

SECOND DECLENSION.

MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES IN -US.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Domin-us, a lord.	Domin-i, lords.
<i>Voc.</i>	Domin-e, O lord.	Domin-i, O lords
<i>Acc.</i>	Domin-um, a lord.	Domin-ōs, lords.
<i>Gen.</i>	Domin-i, of a lord.	Domin-ōrum, of lords.
<i>Dat.</i>	Domin-ō, to <i>or</i> for a lord.	Domin-is, to <i>or</i> for lords.
<i>Abl.</i>	Domin-ō, by, with <i>or</i> from a lord.	Domin-is, by, with <i>or</i> from lords.

Vocative Form. A few substantives ending in *-us* in the nominative have a vocative form in *-e*, which is used in addressing an object. In all other substantives the nominative and vocative forms are the same.

MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES IN *-ER*.

PUER, masc., 'A BOY.' MAGISTER, masc., 'A MASTER.'

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Puer	<i>Nom.</i> Puer-ī
<i>Acc.</i> Puer-um	<i>Acc.</i> Puer-ōs
<i>Gen.</i> Puer-ī	<i>Gen.</i> Puer-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Puer-ō	<i>Dat.</i> Puer-īs
<i>Abl.</i> Puer-ō	<i>Abl.</i> Puer-īs.

Most substantives, however, in *-er* drop the *e* in all other cases, as *magister. magistrum* (not *magisterum*).

NEUTER SUBSTANTIVES IN *-UM*.

BELLUM, neut., 'WAR.'

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom., Acc.</i> Bell-um	<i>Nom., Acc.</i> Bell-a
<i>Gen.</i> Bell-ī	<i>Gen.</i> Bell-ōrum
<i>Dat., Abl.</i> Bell-ō	<i>Dat., Abl.</i> Bell-īs.

NOTE I. Substantives ending in *-us* and *-er* are masculine; those in *-um* are neuter.

NOTE II. Substantives ending in *-ius* have the vocative singular in *-ī*, as *fili*, 'O son'; *Claudī*, 'O Claudius,' and in the genitive singular *ii* is often contracted into *ī*, as *Claudī*, 'of Claudius.'

NOTE III. *Deus*, 'a god,' usually has a contracted form *dī* in nominative plural, and *dīs*, in dative and ablative plural, and sometimes *deum* in genitive plural.

ADJECTIVES IN -US, -A, -UM.

Sing.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Bon-us	Bon-a	Bon-um
<i>Voc.</i>	Bon-e	Bon-a	Bon-um
<i>Acc.</i>	Bon-um	Bon-am	Bon-um
<i>Gen.</i>	Bon-i	Bon-ae	Bon-i
<i>Dat.</i>	Bon-ō	Bon-ae	Bon-ō
<i>Abl.</i>	Bon-ō	Bon-ā	Bon-ō.

Plur.

<i>Nom., Voc.</i>	Bon-i	Bon-ae	Bon-a
<i>Acc.</i>	Bon-ōs	Bon-ās	Bon-a
<i>Gen.</i>	Bon-ōrum	Bon-ārum	Bon-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	Bon-īs	Bon-īs	Bon-īs
<i>Abl.</i>	Bon-īs	Bon-īs	Bon-īs.

ADJECTIVES IN -ER, -ERA, -ERUM.

TENER, TENERA, TENERUM, 'TENDER.'

Sing.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Tener	Tener-a	Tener-um
<i>Acc.</i>	Tener-um	Tener-am	Tener-um
<i>Gen.</i>	Tener-i	Tener-ae	Tener-i
<i>Dat.</i>	Tener-ō	Tener-ae	Tener-ō
<i>Abl.</i>	Tener-ō	Tener-ā	Tener-ō.

The plural terminations are as in Bonus.

Many adjectives in -er drop the -e, as Niger, nigra, nigrum, 'black.'

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

FIRST PERSON. Ego, 'I.'

Sing.	<i>Nom.</i>	Ego	Plur.	<i>Nōs</i>
	<i>Acc.</i>	Mē		<i>Nōs</i>
	<i>Gen.</i>	Mei		<i>Nostri or nostrum</i>
	<i>Dat.</i>	Mihī		<i>Nōbīs</i>
	<i>Abl.</i>	Mē		<i>Nōbīs.</i>

SECOND PERSON. Tu, 'THOU or YOU.'

Sing.	<i>Nom.</i>	Tu	Plur.	<i>Vōs</i>
	<i>Acc.</i>	Tē		<i>Vōs</i>
	<i>Gen.</i>	Tui		<i>Vestri or vestrum</i>
	<i>Dat.</i>	Tibi		<i>Vōbīs</i>
	<i>Abl.</i>	Tē		<i>Vōbīs.</i>

NOTE ON GENITIVE CASE. The genitives mei, tui, nostri, vestri, are only used as objective genitives after adjectives like memor, 'mindful,' and cupidus, 'fond,' or substantives like timor, 'fear,' accusator, 'an accuser'; as accusator mei, 'an accuser of me.'

The genitives nostrum and vestrum are only used as partitive genitives; as, multi nostrum, 'many of us'; unus vestrum, 'one of you.'

THE VERB ESSE, 'To BE.'

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future Simple.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
	I am.	I shall be.	I was.
Sing.	1. Sum	Er-ō	Er-am
	2. Es	Er-is	Er-ās
	3. Est	Er-it	Er-at
Plur.	1. Sumus	Er-imus	Er-āmus
	2. Estis	Er-itis	Er-ātis
	3. Sunt	Er-unt	Er-ant.

	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Future Perfect.</i>	<i>Pluperfect.</i>
	I have been or I was.	I shall have been.	I had been.
Sing. 1.	Fu-ī	Fu-erō	Fu-eram
2.	Fu-istī	Fu-eris	Fu-erās
3.	Fu-it	Fu-erit	Fu-erat.
Plur. 1.	Fu-imus	Fu-erimus	Fu-erāmus
2.	Fu-istis	Fu-eritis	Fu-erātis
3.	Fu-ērunt	Fu-erint	Fu-erant.

NOTE. The compounds of *sum* (except *possum*) are inflected like *sum*; as, *absum*, 'I am absent'; *adsum*, 'I am present or at hand.'

FIRST CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

AMĀ-RE, 'To LOVE.' PRESENT STEM, AMĀ-.

4	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future Simple.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
	I love.	I shall love.	I was loving.
Sing. 1.	Am-ō	Am-ābo	Am-ābam
2.	Am-ās	Am-ābis	Am-ābās
3.	Am-at	Am-ābit	Am-ābat.
Plur. 1.	Am-āmus	Am-ābimus	Am-ābāmus
2.	Am-ātis	Am-ābitis	Am-ābātis
3.	Am-ant	Am-ābunt	Am-ābant.

PERFECT STEM.

	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Future Perfect.</i>	<i>Pluperfect.</i>
	I have loved or I loved.	I shall have loved.	I had loved.
Sing. 1.	Amāv-ī	Amāv-erō	Amāv-eram
2.	Amāv-istī	Amāv-eris	Amāv-erās
3.	Amāv-it	Amāv-erit	Amāv-erat.
Plur. 1.	Amāv-imus	Amāv-erimus	Amāv-erāmus
2.	Amāv-istis	Amāv-eritis	Amāv-erātis
3.	Amāv-ērunt	Amāv-erint	Amāv-erant.

THE VERB, DO, 'I GIVE.'

The verb do, 'I give,' belongs to this conjugation, but has the a short in its present stem da- in all persons of the indicative except in the 2nd pers. sing. of the present tense.

Present. Do, dās, dāt, dāmus, dātis, dant.
Future Simple. Dābo. *Imperfect.* Dābam.

The perfect stem ded- is formed irregularly, but the endings are like those of amo.

Perfect. ded-i. *Future Perfect.* ded-ero. *Pluperfect.* ded-eram.

SUMMARY

OF RULES OF SYNTAX

THE CASES.

Nominative. The subject of a verb and the complement are in the nominative case.

SUBJECT.	PREDICATE.	
<i>Nom. Case.</i> Britannia (<i>Britain</i>)	<i>Copulative Verb.</i> est (<i>is</i>)	<i>Complement.</i> insula (<i>an island</i>).

Accusative. (a) The direct object of a transitive verb is in the accusative case.

SUBJECT.	PREDICATE.	
<i>Nom. Case.</i> Regina (<i>The queen</i>)	<i>Transitive Verb.</i> laudat (<i>praises</i>)	<i>Direct Object.</i> puellas (<i>the girls</i>).

(b) The accusative also follows certain prepositions, many of which denote motion, as: *ad*, *to*, *toward*; *in*, *into*; *per*, *through*; *trans*, *across*.

(c) Verbs of making, saying, thinking often have a second accusative agreeing with the object:

Populus Ciceronem consulem creavit.
The people elected Cicero consul.

(d) Verbs of asking and teaching may have two accusatives, one of the person, the other of the thing.

Te litteras docebo.
I will teach you letters.

Genitive. (a) The genitive case generally depends on another substantive, and often denotes possession :

Hastae nautarum, The spears of the sailors.

(b) It sometimes denotes an indefinite whole, of which a part is taken, and is then called a **partitive genitive** :

Multi Romanorum, Many of the Romans.

(c) It sometimes denotes the **object of action** implied in substantives and adjectives, and is then called the **objective genitive** (as opposed to the subjective or possessive) :

Timor hostium, Fear of the enemy.
Memor nostri, Mindful of us.

Dative. (a) The dative is the case of the indirect object, which is usually a person.

SUBJECT.	PREDICATE.		
	Trans. Verb.	Direct Object.	Indirect Object.
<i>Nom. Case.</i>			
<i>Magister</i>	<i>dat</i>	<i>librum</i>	<i>puero.</i>
<i>The master</i>	<i>gives</i>	<i>a book</i>	<i>to the boy.</i>
<i>Romani</i>	<i>indicunt</i>	<i>bellum</i>	<i>Gallis.</i>
<i>The Romans</i>	<i>declare</i>	<i>war</i>	<i>on the Gauls.</i>

(b) A transitive verb may have both the direct and indirect object ; an intransitive verb only the indirect.

INTRANSITIVE VERBS WITH DATIVE.

Servio tibi, I serve (or am a slave to) you.
Paret magistro, He obeys (or is obedient to) the master.

(c) The dative of the person with the verb 'to be' denotes possession, and calls attention to the thing rather than the person.

Sunt mihi multi agri.
Many fields are mine, or I have many fields.

(d) The dative follows certain adjectives, as : *fidus, faithful* ; *amicus, friendly* ; *finitimus, near* ; *inimicus, hostile* :

Pueri magistris sunt inimici.
The boys are hostile to the masters.

(e) The dative is used **predicatively** to express a purpose or a cause, almost in an adjectival sense:

Est omnibus bono.
It is for the good of all.

Impedimento fuit.
It was a hindrance.

Mare est exitio nautis.
The sea is a source-of-destruction to sailors.

Ablative. The ablative case expresses the general notion of an instrument, under which head are included ablatives of means, cause, description, and manner.

(a) **Instrument.** Nautae gladiis pugnant.
The sailors fight with swords.

(b) **Cause.** Multi peccant ignorantia.
Many sin from ignorance.

(c) **Description.** Parvā staturā fuit.
He was of small stature.

(d) **Manner.** Optimis verbis causam dicit.
(with adjective.) *He pleads the case with excellent words.*

Ablative with Adjectives. The ablative also follows certain prepositions denoting rest or separation, and adjectives denoting fullness, want, &c., as, plenus (also used with genitive), dignus, contentus, and liber.

Ablative with Prepositions. The English preposition 'from' is translated by **ex** or **ab**, according as it means 'out of' or 'away from.'

I arouse from (out of) sleep, Excito e somno.—Cic.

I save the city from danger, Urbem ex periculo servo.—Caes.

I ward off men from wrong-doing.
Homines ab iniuriā arceo.—Cic.

I keep off the enemy from the towns.
Hostes ab oppidis prohibeo.—Caes.

Apposition. If a substantive by itself does not express all that it is desired to say of a person or thing, another substantive may be added to explain the first. These two

substantives are put in the same case and are said to be in apposition.

Urbs Roma.

The city of Rome.

Consulis Mari bella.

The wars of the consul Marius.

Adjectives. (a) Adjectives are often used instead of Substantives, in the masculine and feminine for persons, and in the neuter for things.

Sapientes, *Wise men.*

Omnia, *All things.*

(b) The adjectives medius, primus, and summus have a participative force.

Media via, *The middle of the road.*

Summus mons, *The top of the mountain.*

PREPOSITIONS WITH ACCUSATIVE CASE.

ad, to, toward.

ante, before.

apud, among (*of persons*).

circā, around.

contrā, against.

in, into.

inter, between.

intrā, within.

iuxtā, beside.

ob, on account of.

per, through.

post, after, behind.

prope, near.

propter, on account of.

trans, across.

PREPOSITIONS WITH ABLATIVE.

ā, ab, from, away from.

cum, with.

dē, down from, concerning.

ex, ē, out of, from.

in, in, on.

prō, before, for.

sub, under.

The preposition *cum* must always be used to translate 'with' before the name of a person, when it means 'together with' or 'along with'; as, *cum exercitu, with the army*. It is often used with an ablative of manner, especially when there is no adjective agreeing; as *cum silentio, in silence*; *cum magno studio, with great zeal*.

PLACE.

(a) Place where is expressed by the ablative with a preposition:

In castris, *In the camp.* In fugā, *In flight.*
Sub muro, *Under the wall.*

(b) Place whither is expressed by the accusative with a preposition :

In forum.	Ad forum.
Into the market-place.	To (the neighbourhood of) the market-place.

Per forum.
Through the market-place.

(c) **Place whence** is expressed by the ablative with a preposition :

Ex Capitolio.	A Capitolio.
<i>Out of the Capitol.</i>	<i>From (the neighbourhood of) the Capitol.</i>

De Capitolio.
Down from the Capitol.

TIME.

(a) Time when is expressed by the ablative case :

Hieme, *In winter.* Proximo anno, *Next year.*

(b) Time how long is expressed by the accusative case :

Decem annos, *During ten years.* Multos dies, *For many days.*

ORDER OF LATIN WORDS.

(a) The **Subject**, with any words that qualify it, stands first; the **Grammatical Object** comes in the middle of the sentence; the natural position of the **Verb** is at the end of the sentence, for the verb is the most important word and combines the whole sentence.

(b) **Position of Genitive.** The natural position of an adjective or governed genitive is after its substantive, but it often precedes for the sake of emphasis, as—*civis Romanus, a Roman citizen*; *magister equitum, the master of the horse*; *via Appia, the Appian way*; but *magnus Alexander, the great Alexander*; and *fratris tui mors, the death of your brother*.

(c) If a substantive is dependent on another substantive, which is qualified by an adjective, the genitive stands between the adjective and its substantive, as *magna oratoris eloquentia, the great eloquence of the orator*; *summam rei militaris prudentiam, the greatest skill in military affairs*.

(d) **Partitive Genitive.** This rule does not apply to the partitive genitive, which usually follows the substantive, on which it depends, as

Magna pars militum, a large part of the soldiers.

(e) **Adverbs.** Adverbs usually stand immediately before the word they qualify.

(f) **General Rule for Order.** The following, then, is the usual order of words in a simple sentence, but a word often acquires emphasis by being moved from its usual position.

(1) The subject. (2) The indirect object. (3) The direct object. (4) The verb.



A FIGHT BETWEEN ROMANS AND GAULS.

LATIN COURSE

EXERCISE I

THIRD DECLENSION.

MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES ENDING IN **-OR** AND **-OS**.

VICTOR, gen. **VICTŌR-IS**, masc. 'A CONQUEROR'; Stem **VICTŌR-**.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Victor	<i>Nom.</i>	Victŏr-ēs
<i>Acc.</i>	Victŏr-em	<i>Acc.</i>	Victŏr-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	Victŏr-is	<i>Gen.</i>	Victŏr-um
<i>Dat.</i>	Victŏr-i	<i>Dat.</i>	Victŏr-ibus
<i>Abl.</i>	Victŏr-e	<i>Abl.</i>	Victŏr-ibus

Marius.

1. Scriptores Romani de multis Gallorum bellis narrant.
2. Magnus olim erat Romanorum timor, Galli enim in pugnā victores fuerant.
3. Romani in magno dolore et timore erant.
4. Oratores strenui multis verbis animos Romanorum incitabant.

5. Romani Marium imperatorem creant.
6. Mox imperator clarus pastores et uxores pastorum in oppidum vocat.
7. Tum magnae imperatoris copiae Gallos barbaros superant.
8. Victores honoribus magnis imperatorem ornant.
9. Magni erant victorum clamores.
10. Roma enim timore et terrore libera erat.

Endings. Sing., acc. -em; gen. -is; dat. -i; abl. -e.
Plur., nom. -ēs; acc. -ēs; gen. -um; dat. -ibus; abl. -ibus.

Gender Rule. Nearly all substantives in -or are masculine, except those denoting females, as *uxor*, 'a wife'; *soror*, 'a sister.'

EXERCISE II

Sulla.

1. Magnus erat victorum error.
2. Mario magnus patriae amor non erat.
3. Imperator magnus honores multos solum optabat.
4. Mox Romani imperatorem novum creant.
5. Sulla praetor praeclarus Romani populi erat.
6. Populus magno amore praetorem amat.
7. Sulla, populi defensor, Marium superat et fugat.
8. Populus, timore liber, victorem multis honoribus cumulat.
9. Dictator peritus patriam servaverat.
10. Roma timore et terrore iterum libera fuit.



A ROMAN EMPEROR AND A PRAETOR.

EXERCISE III

Flōs, gen. FLŌR-IS, masc. 'A FLOWER'; Stem FLŌR-.

Ancient Customs.

1. Multi flores in hortis Romanorum erant.
2. Varii sunt florum colores.
3. Multi flores odorem non habent.
4. Romani multos et bonos mores servabant.
5. Coronis florum statuas deorum saepe ornabant.
6. Florum corona victoriae signum erat.
7. More antiquo color albus deis gratus erat.
8. Neptuno autem tauri nigro colore erant sacri.
9. Mores antiquorum Romanorum Britannis saepe grati sunt.
10. Mores bonos servabimus; mores malos repudiabimus et culpabimus.

Gender of Substantives in -ōs. Substantives in -ōs are masculine.

Stem and Endings. The stem ends in *r*; thus the stem of *flōs* is *flōr-*. The endings are the same as for substantives in -*or* (page 2).

Imparisyllables. All substantives of the Third Declension that have a greater number of syllables in the genitive singular than in the nominative singular are called imparisyllabic.

Ending of Genitive Plural. The genitive plural of substantives of this kind nearly always ends in -*um*. There are some exceptions among words of one syllable, of which the genitive plural sometimes ends in -*ium*.

EXERCISE IV

SUBSTANTIVES IN -*ER*.

CARCER, gen. CARCER-IS, masc. 'A PRISON'; Stem CARCER-

The Capitol.

1. Romani carcerem prope Forum aedificaverunt.
2. In carcere captivos vinculis onerabant.
3. Carceris vincula dura et severa erant.
4. Captivi multi in carcere sub terrā erant.
5. Prope Forum et carcerem erat Capitolium.
6. Praeclarum Iovis templum in Capitolio erat.
7. Galli quondam Capitolium et aggeres vicinos oppugnabant.
8. Forte in Capitolio anseres multi deae magnae sacri erant.
9. Galli aggeres et muros paene expugnaverant.
10. Anseres forte vigilabant et clangore magno Capitolium servaverunt.

Substantives in -*er* are masculine, except a few denoting females, as *māter*, 'a mother.' The endings are the same as for substantives in -*or* and -*os* (page 2).



JUPITER.

EXERCISE V

PATER, gen. **PATR-IS**, masc. ‘FATHER’; Stem **PATR-**.

1. Iuppiter pater et dominus caeli erat.
2. Iuppiter et Neptunus et Pluto fratres erant.
3. Saturnus pater fratrum erat.
4. Iuppiter, Saturni filius, patri suo inimicus erat.
5. Filius validus patrem suum mox superavit.
6. Tum fratres mundum in regna separaverunt.
7. Iuppiter imperium caeli vindicavit.
8. Neptunus oceani imperium postulavit.

9. Pluto Tartarum, mortuorum regnum, gubernavit.

10. Rhea mater fratrum magnorum erat.

The substantives *pater*, *māter*, *frāter* have the same endings as imparisyllabic substantives in *-er*, but the stems are contracted, the *e* before the *r* being dropped.

EXERCISE VI

SUM AND FIRST CONJUGATION.

Tullius. Quis es, puer?

Marcus. Ego sum Marcus.

Tullius. Quo properas?

Marcus. Ad ludum ambulo.

Tullius. Ubi est ludus tuus?

Marcus. Ludus meus est prope Viam Sacram.

Tullius. Quot estis in ludo?

Marcus. Saepe centum sumus. Iam multi aegrotant.

Tullius. Quot linguarum es peritus?

Marcus. Linguae Latinae satis peritus sum et elementorum Graecorum.

Tullius. Quomodo linguam novam tractas?

Marcus. Magister litteras puero format. Tum pueri litteras in ceris iterant. Magistri pueros ad studium incitant.

Tullius. Quam iucundum est! Ego nondum ad ludum comneo.

Marcus. Si elementorum peritus fueris, tum magister poetarum scripta recitabit.

Tullius. Quare noctuae figura ludi tectum ornat?

Marcus. Quia Minerva, sapientiae dea, noctuas amat.

Tullius. Ubi tu habitas?

Marcus. Trans fluvium in villā parvā habitamus.

Tullius. Longa est via ad ludum.

Marcus. Servus fidus quotidie libros meos ad ludum portat et viae ex periculis me servat.

Tullius. Puer me vocat. Vale.

1

1

1



THE SLAVE AND THE LION.

EXERCISE VII

SUBSTANTIVES IN -O.

LEŌ, gen. LEŌN-IS, masc. 'A LION'; Stem LEŌN-.

A grateful Lion.

1. Romani bestiarum pugnās semper amabant.
2. Leones cum leonibus et tauris in arenā pugnabant.
3. Saepe Romani captivos ad pugnam leonum dabant.
4. Servus quondam cum leone magno pugnabat.
5. Leo et servus iam in arenā magnā erant.
6. Sed in leone benigno non erat ferocia.
7. Servus enim leonem antea bene tractaverat.
8. Magna erat amicitia inter leonem et servum.
9. Spectatores igitur veniam servo dant.
10. Postea servus cum leone in viis ambulabat.

EXERCISE VIII

PĀVŌ, gen. PĀVŌN-IS, masc. 'A PEACOCK'; Stem PĀVŌN-.

Juno and the Peacock.

1. Pavones olim Iunoni sacri erant.
2. Iuno autem Iovis soror erat.
3. Pluto frater Iunonis et Iovis erat.
4. Plutoni, deo mortuorum, tauros nigras nautae mactabant.
5. Saturnus, Plutonis pater, in Italiā olim regnabat.
6. Galea mira et hasta magna Plutoni erant.
7. Sermo Iunonis cum pavone superbo notus est.
8. Pavo superbus pulchris pennarum coloribus non erat contentus.
9. In sermone pavo novum donum postulavit.
10. Iuno autem pavoni donum negavit.

Gender Rule. Substantives ending in -ō are masculine, and have the same endings as those in -or (page 2).

EXERCISE IX

IMPARISYLLABIC SUBSTANTIVES IN **-ES**.

MĪLES, gen. **MĪLIT-IS**, masc. 'A SOLDIER'; Stem **MĪLIT-**.

A Soldier's Arms.

1. **Milites Romani armis et telis pugnabant.**
2. **In bracchiis sinistris militum scuta erant.**
3. **Militis galea et lorica tela periculosa propulsabant.**
4. **Pedites gladium et duo pila semper portabant.**
5. **Multi pedites sed equites pauci in castris Romanorum semper erant.**
6. **Equites cum peditibus saepe pugnabant.**
7. **In castris milites vallo et fossā tūti erant.**
8. **Pedites circa castra fossam et vallum aedificabant.**
9. **Barbarorum equites Romanorum peditibus saepe periculosi erant.**
10. **Equitis arma erant hasta et gladius.**

Gender Rule. Substantives ending in **-es** are masculine if there are more syllables in the genitive than the nominative singular, that is if the substantive is imparisyllabic.

General Rule for Masculine Substantives. Substantives ending in **-ō**, **-or**, **-ōs**, **-er** and **-es** (increasing in genitive) are masculine, names of females excepted, and have the same endings.

EXERCISE X

FEMININE SUBSTANTIVES IN **-DO** AND **-GO**.

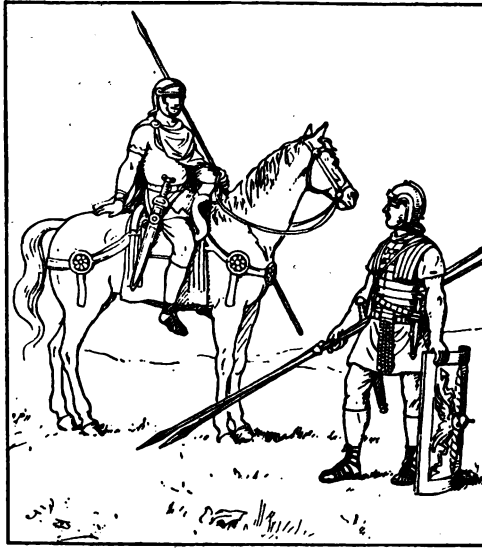
VIRGO, gen. **VIRGIN-IS**, fem. 'A MAIDEN'; Stem **VIRGIN-**.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Virgo	<i>Nom.</i> Virgin-ēs
<i>Acc.</i> Virgin-em	<i>Acc.</i> Virgin-ēs
<i>Gen.</i> Virgin-is	<i>Gen.</i> Virgin-um
<i>Dat.</i> Virgin-i	<i>Dat.</i> Virgin-ibus
<i>Abl.</i> Virgin-e	<i>Abl.</i> Virgin-ibus

Carthage.

1. **Carthago oppidum praeclarum in orā Africae erat.**
2. **Oppidi clari origo parva et mira fuit.**

3. Dido, virgo pulchra, iram Tyrii tyranni vitabat.
4. Cum paucis comitibus Dido in Africam navigavit.
5. Mox magna hominum multitudo in novā patriā habitabat.



ROMAN FOOT-SOLDIER AND HORSE-SOLDIER.

6. Mira reginae pulchritudo Aeneam, virum Troianum, delectavit.
7. Dido quoque magnam Troiani militis fortitudinem amavit.
8. Nuptiae autem virginis miserae deis superbis non gratae fuerunt.
9. Infidus Troianus cum parvā multitudine ad oras Italiae migravit.
10. Dido autem misera dolorem leto vitavit.

Gender Rule. Most substantives in -ō are masculine, but those in -do and -go are nearly all feminine.



CICERO.

EXERCISE XI

FEMININE SUBSTANTIVES
IN -IO.

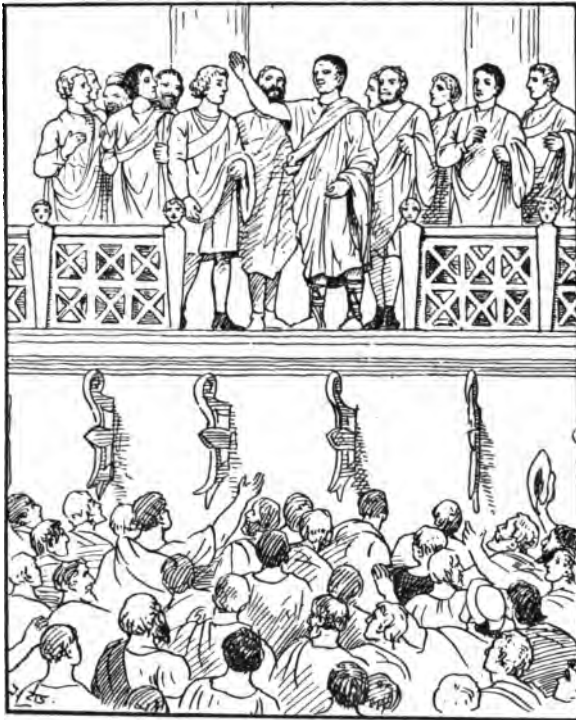
ŌRATIO, gen. ŌRATIŌN-IS,
fem. 'A SPEECH.'

Cicero.

1. Inter oratores Latinos
Cicero praeclarus
erat.
2. Multas orationes in Foro pro amicis suis et contra
inimicos recitavit.
3. Ciceronis orationes saepe bonae erant, sed populum
non semper delectabant.
4. Catilina, homo improbus, magnam coniurationem
paraverat.
5. Hominum improborum proditio Ciceroni nota erat.
6. Orator praeclarus quattuor orationes contra Catili-
nam in Foro recitavit.
7. Consul auxilio legionum populum Romanum
servavit.
8. Legiones Romanae Catilinam in pugnā magnā
superaverunt.
9. Romani Ciceronem multis gratulationibus onera-
verunt.
10. Orator enim praeclarus Romam a periculo et
proditione liberaverat.

Gender Rule. Substantives ending in -io are nearly all feminine, and are mostly abstract in meaning.

The endings are the same as for feminine substantives in -do and -go.



A ROMAN ORATOR ON THE ROSTRA.

EXERCISE XII

Cicero (continued).

1. Paucos post annos magna erat fortunae mutatio.
2. Cicero orationibus suis multos inimicos paraverat.
3. Causae contentionis inter Ciceronem et Antonium variae erant.
4. Sociorum proditio Caesari et Pompeio perniciosa fuerat.
5. Tum Cicero multas orationes contra Antonium, consulem Romanum, in Foro recitavit.

6. Orationes autem Ciceroni perniciosae erant.
7. Legiones Romanae in imperio et ditione Antonii consulis erant.
8. Antonius irā magnā orationum causā flagrabat.
9. Pauci milites ex legionibus Antonii Ciceronem gladiis oppugnaverunt.
10. Milites saevi magnum orationum scriptorem superaverunt et necaverunt.

EXERCISE XIII

NEUTER SUBSTANTIVES.

NŌMEN, gen. NŌMIN-IS, neut. 'A NAME'; Stem NŌMIN-.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom. Acc.</i>	NŌmen	<i>Nom. Acc.</i>	Nŏmin-a
<i>Gen.</i>	Nŏmin-is	<i>Gen.</i>	Nŏmin-um
<i>Dat.</i>	Nŏmin-i	<i>Dat.</i>	Nŏmin-ibus
<i>Abl.</i>	Nŏmin-e	<i>Abl.</i>	Nŏmin-ibus

Homer.

1. Homeri nomen multis hominibus notum est.
2. Homerus, poeta Graecus, de certamine Troiano carminibus narravit.
3. Graeci pueri carmina Homeri in ludo recitabant.
4. Britanni pueri carmina Homeri adhuc recitant.
5. Certamen inter Graecos et Troianos praeclarum est.
6. Femina pulchra (nomen autem erat Helena) Troiani certaminis causa erat.
7. Inter Troianos viros nomina Hectoris et Aeneae nota sunt.
8. Inter multa nomina Graecorum victorum Achilles dignus memoriā est.
9. Ulixes ceteros Graecos magno ingenio superavit.
10. Homerus carminibus longis de laboribus Ulixis narravit.

The nominative and accusative cases, in each number, have the same endings.



ROMAN TRADER AND ANCIENT BRITONS.

EXERCISE XIV

CORPUS. gen. **CORPOR-IS**, neut. 'A Body'; Stem **CORPOR-**.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Acc.</i> Corpus	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Acc.</i> Corpor-a
	<i>Gen.</i> Corpor-is		<i>Gen.</i> Corpor-um
	<i>Dat.</i> Corpor-i		<i>Dat.</i> Corpor-ibus
	<i>Abl.</i> Corpor-e		<i>Abl.</i> Corpor-ibus

Ancient Customs.

1. Multi Graecorum disciplinā severā animos et corpora firmabant.
2. Philosophi animum sanum in corpore sano semper laudabant.

3. Itaque animos studio, corpora labore firmabant.
4. In pectore honesto animus malus non est.
5. Frigus corporibus Graecorum molestum non erat.
6. Britannorum antiquorum corpora nuda erant.
7. Antiquis temporibus pauci nautae ad litora
Britanniae navigabant.
8. Nautae metalla ex nostris litoribus portabant.
9. In litore nostro homines barbari pictis corporibus
advenas oppugnabant.
10. Picta Britannorum corpora militum Romanorum
animos olim excitabant.

Gender Rule. Substantives of the third declension ending in short *-ūs* are neuter; those in long *-ūs* are feminine.

EXERCISE XV

GENUS, gen. GENER-*IS*, neut. 'A RACE'; Stem GENER-.

Ancient Customs.

1. Mores Latini generis honesti erant.
2. Scelera magna antiquis temporibus rara fuerunt.
3. Romanorum corpora vulneribus et oneribus obnoxia
erant.
4. Vulnera in adverso militis pectore honesta erant.
5. Vulnera multa magnae fortitudinis signa erant.
6. Opera multa et onera magna honestos animos
delectabant.
7. Postea autem scelera Latini generis multa et
magna fuerunt.
8. Homines mali magna onera vitabant.
9. Vitia et scelera Latino generi pernicioosa erant.
10. Tandem Germani barbari genus Latinum super-
averunt.



SCENE IN A GYMNASIUM.

EXERCISE XVI

SECOND CONJUGATION

INDICATIVE MOOD. PRESENT TENSE.

Sing. Mon-eo, 'I advise'
 Mon-ēs
 Mon-et

Plur. Mon-ēmus
 Mon-ētis
 Mon-ent

A Letter from a Friend.

1. Si tu vales, gaudeo; ego valeo.
2. Quotidie sol hic ardet. In hortis saepe sedemus.
3. Doleo quod tu non hic sedes.
4. Hortus me tenet, habet, possidet.
5. Experientia, magistra bona, me docet.
6. Itaque corpus et animum exerceo.
7. Primum studeo, tum corpus exerceo. Filia me
 semper monet.
8. Tum pilam vehementer et diu moveo.
9. Semper valeo, si corpus exerceo.
10. Amicos multos hic habemus. Vale.

EXERCISE XVII

FUTURE SIMPLE.

Sing. Mon-ēbo, 'I shall advise'

Mon-ēbis

Mon-ēbit

Plur. Mon-ēbimus

Mon-ēbitis

Mon-ēbunt.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Sing. Mon-ēbam, 'I was advising'

Mon-ēbās

Mon-ēbat

Plur. Mon-ēbēmus

Mon-ēbātis

Mon-ēbant



YOUTHS PRACTISING RUNNING
IN THE GYMNASIUM.

The Gymnasium.

1. Oppida magna in Graeciā multa gymnasia habebant.
2. Gymnasium autem nomen habebat quod Graeci corporibus nudis se exercebant.
3. In gymnasio multi viri variis disciplinis corpora sua exercebant.
4. In scholis Graecis praeceptores boni pueros docebant.
5. Itaque Graeci viri corpore et animo valebant.
6. Britannī magnam gratiam Graecis semper debebunt.
7. Graecis enim Britannī multa ludorum genera debent.
8. Semper valebis, si corpus tuum in gymnasio saepe exercebis.
9. Propter gymnasia multa semper valebimus et florebitis.
10. Itaque pueri nostri multorum populorum pueros docebunt.

EXERCISE XVIII

	PERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
	I have advised.	I shall have advised.	I had advised.
<i>Sing.</i>	Monu-i	Monu-ero	Monu-eram
	Monu-isti	Monu-eris	Monu-erās
	Monu-it	Monu-erit	Monu-erat
<i>Plur.</i>	Monu-imus	Monu-erimus	Monu-erāmus
	Monu-istis	Monu-eritis	Monu-erātis
	Monu-erunt	Monu-erint	Monu-erant

Hercules.

1. Inter praeclaros antiquae Graeciae viros eminebat Hercules.
2. Dum infans in cunis iacebat, non procul serpens magnus latuerat.
3. Puer autem serpentem non timuit.
4. Monstra saeva puerum validum non terruerunt.
5. Infans dextrā suā serpentem tenuit.
6. Puer validus se filium dignum Iove patre prae-buit.
7. Mox puer corpore multum valebat.
8. Hercules quondam patris tauros in agris servabat.
9. Puer leones et ursos ab armentis prohibebat.
10. Hercules leonem magnum dextrā validā delevit.



THE INFANT HERCULES
STRANGLING THE SERPENT.

Note. If the perfect stem of a verb is irregular, the perfect tenses are not used in these exercises, unless the stem is given.

The perfect *monui* may be translated 'I have warned,' 'I warned,' or 'I did warn.'



HERCULES AND THE NEMEAN LION.

EXERCISE XIX

Hercules and Apollo.

1. Tum Hercules saevae Iunonis iram excitavit.
2. Mox autem Apollo virum sic monuit.
3. 'Si Mycenarum tyranno decem annos parueris, vitam longam habebis.'
4. 'Eurystheus, tyrannus saevus, multos labores imperabit.'
5. 'Ego autem tibi auxilium praebebo.'
6. 'Homines multi nomen tuum timebunt.'
7. 'Populi multi te pro deo tenebunt.'
8. 'Multae et saevae bestiae Graeciam multos annos terruerunt.'
9. 'Si tu monstra deleveris, Graecia magnam gratiam tibi debebit.'
10. 'Magna pericula te non terrebunt, nam ego tibi auxilium praebuero.'



ROMAN BOYS AT PLAY.

EXERCISE XX

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Horatius. Cur times, Marce? Quid te terruit?

Marcus. Praescriptum memoriā non teneo.

Horatius. Ego quoque vix satis teneo. Non est causa

Marcus. Magistri nostri iram horreo. [timoris.

Horatius. Non est periculum. Hodie te non terrebit.

Marcus. Quid! Nonne nos hodie docet?

Horatius. Domi manet. Non bene valet!

Marcus. Gratiam tibi habeo. Quis nos docebit?

Horatius. Cornelius te docebit. Satis benignus est.

Marcus. Iam studebo. Sic praescriptum satis tenebo.

Horatius. Semper studes. Cur non corpora nostra exercemus?

Marcus. Pilae certamen mihi non placet.

Horatius. Satis studuisti. Si corpus tuum non exercebis, animus tuus non valebit.

Marcus. Semper me rides! Cur tu non studes?

Horatius. Studeo, sed non semper. Modus est studiorum.

Marcus. Tintinnabulum nos monet. Hora scholae adest.

Horatius. Ubi latent libri mei? Quis habet libros meos?

Marcus. Ecce hic iacent! Quam tardus es!

Horatius. Bene mones. Si properabimus, tempore aderimus.



DRUIDS SACRIFICING.

EXERCISE XXI

The Druids.

1. Caesar de moribus Gallorum antiquorum narrat.
2. In Galliā multa genera hominum sunt.
3. Primum genus est Druidarum vel sacerdotum.
4. Druidae sacrificia publica et privata parant.
5. Sacerdotes magnum numerum puerorum educant.
6. Pueri etiam sunt magno apud Druidas honore.

7. Druidae multa et sacra carmina memoriae mandant.
8. Post Druidas secundum genus est equitum.
9. Bellum equitibus, sacrificia Druidis, curae sunt.
10. Druidae in Britannia sacerdotes et magistri morum erant.

EXERCISE XXII

FEMININE SUBSTANTIVES.

URBS, gen. URB-IS, fem. 'A CITY'; Stem URB-.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Urbs	<i>Nom.</i> Urb-ēs
<i>Acc.</i> Urb-em	<i>Acc.</i> Urb-ēs
<i>Gen.</i> Urb-is	<i>Gen.</i> Urb-ium
<i>Dat.</i> Urb-i	<i>Dat.</i> Urb-ibus
<i>Abl.</i> Urb-e	<i>Abl.</i> Urb-ibus

The Capitol.

1. Capitolium arx urbis Romae erat.
2. Romulus urbem sacram designavit et nominavit.
3. Tarquinius autem postea arcem aeternam in Capitolio aedificavit.
4. In summā arce Iovis templum erat.
5. In medio templo deus magnus habitabat.
6. Iuno, Iovis soror, dextram templi partem tenebat.
7. Pars autem sinistra Minervae sacra erat.
8. Iuppiter Romanae gentis urbem et arcem semper servabat.
9. Iunoni, reginae caeli, feminae Romanae erant sacrae.
10. Minervae in tutelā erant artes honestae.

Genitive Plural of Substantives of one syllable. If the stem of a monosyllable (that is, a word of only one syllable) ends in a single consonant, the genitive plural ends in -um, like imparisyllabic substantives. Thus, mōs, mōr-is, genitive plural mōr-um.

If the stem of a monosyllable ends in two consonants the genitive plural ends in -ium, like parisyllabic substantives, that is substantives which do not increase. Thus, urbs, genitive plural urb-ium.

EXERCISE XXIII

The Capitol (continued).

1. Capitolii frontem statuæ aureæ ornabant.
2. Arx enim digna maiestate patris cæli erat.
3. Galli quondam urbem et arcem oppugnabant.
4. Mediâ nocte Galli summam arcem pæne expugnaverant.
5. Sed forte in arce anseres Iunoni sacri erant.
6. Anseres clangore magno urbem et arcem servaverunt.
7. Milites de arce Gallos barbaros deturbaverunt.
8. Itaque deæ auxilio urbis arx a barbaris tuta erat.

Gender Rule. Substantives ending in *x* or in *s* following another consonant are feminine, as *arx*, *f.*, 'a citadel'; *urbs*, *f.*, 'a city.' But *fons*, 'a fountain'; *mons*, 'a mountain'; and *pons*, 'a bridge,' are masculine.

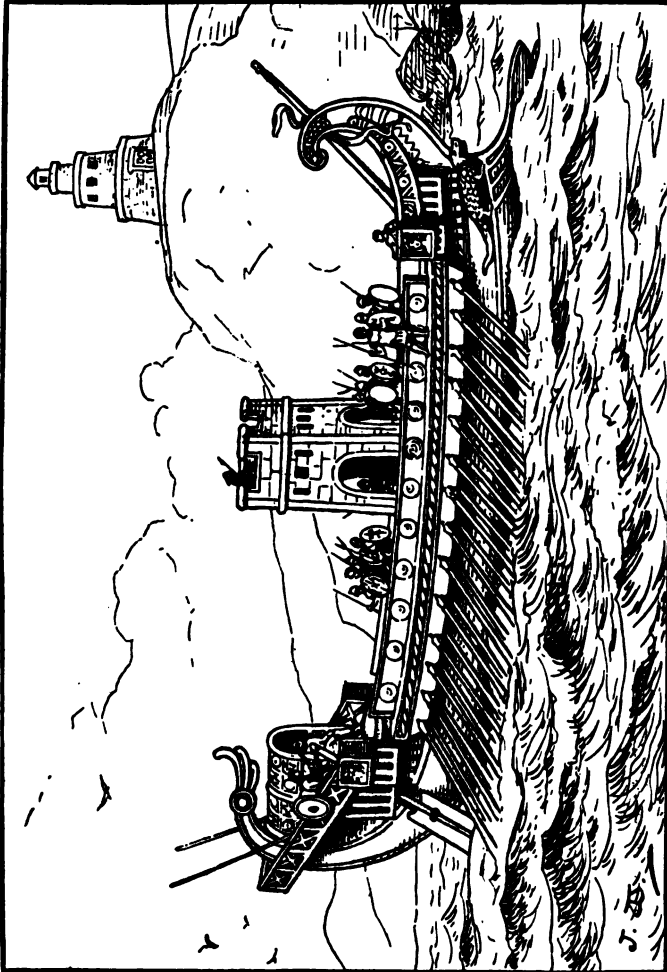
EXERCISE XXIV

PARISYLLABIC SUBSTANTIVES IN *-IS*.CĪVIS *gen. cīv-is, masc. and fem. 'A CITIZEN'; Stem cīv-*.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Civ-is	<i>Nom.</i>	Civ-ēs
<i>Acc.</i>	Civ-em	<i>Acc.</i>	Civ-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	Civ-is	<i>Gen.</i>	Civ-ium
<i>Dat.</i>	Civ-i	<i>Dat.</i>	Civ-ibus
<i>Abl.</i>	Civ-e	<i>Abl.</i>	Civ-ibus

Roman War-ships.

1. Cives Romani olim paucas naves habebant.
2. Poeni autem Romanorum hostes erant.
3. Tum Poeni cum classe magnâ ad Italiam navigaverunt.
4. In classe Punicâ multae naves longae erant.



ROMAN WAR-SHIP.

5. Romani autem parvum numerum navium longarum habebant.
6. Statim cives Romani classem navium longarum aedificabant.
7. Fabri Romani naves novas ex navibus longis Poenorum parant.
8. Paucis annis classem navium centum paraverunt.
9. In navibus longis puppis alta erat.
10. Nautae in puppe altā navem gubernabant.

Gender Rule. Most substantives in *-is* are feminine, but there are some masculine exceptions.



ROMAN MERCHANT SHIP.

Endings. All these substantives are parisyllabic and the genitive plural ends in *-ium*. The ablative singular ends in *-e* and the accusative singular in *-em*.

Most parisyllabic substantives in *-is* are declined like *civis*, but a few have two accusatives as *navis*, acc. *navem* or *navim* (and *classis*, *turris*, &c.), and many have two ablatives, as *navi* or *nave*.

EXERCISE XXV

Roman War-ships (continued).

1. In mediā navi Romani validas turres aedificabant.
2. Nautae multi in turribus telis et sagittis pugnabant.
3. Frontem navis prorā altā et rostro aeneo ornaverunt.
4. Rostrum aeneum navibus hostium perniciosum erat.
5. In navibus longis multa transtra erant.

6. Nautae in transtris navem remis incitabant.
7. Vento secundo nautae remis et velis navigabant.
8. Vento autem adverso navem remis solum incitabant.
9. Navis longa nomen de numero transtrorum habuit.
10. Romanae naves Punicis classibus perniciosae erant.

General Rule for Feminine Substantives. Most substantives ending in *-is, -ās, -ūs, -x, -s* (following a consonant) and *-ēs* (not increasing in gen.), are feminine.

EXERCISE XXVI

NEUTER SUBSTANTIVES.

CAPUT, gen. CAPIT-IS, neut. 'A HEAD'; Stem CAPIT-.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom. Acc.</i>	Caput	<i>Nom. Acc.</i>	Capit-a
<i>Gen.</i>	Capit-is	<i>Gen.</i>	Capit-um
<i>Dat.</i>	Capit-i	<i>Dat.</i>	Capit-ibus
<i>Abl.</i>	Capit-e	<i>Abl.</i>	Capit-ibus

Head-dress of the Greeks.

1. In oppidis Graeciae homines nudo capite in viis ambulabant.
2. Cives enim multos et pulchros crines in capitibus habebant.
3. Feminae antiquae magnā cum curā caputū crines servabant.
4. Viatores autem et venatores solem aestivum a capitibus suis arcebant.
5. Variā et pulchrae pelles tegumenta caputū praebebant.
6. Figurae nautarū multorum et paucorum deorum capita nuda nunquam habent.
7. Inter deos Mercurius, inter nautas Ulixes et Charon in capitibus tegumenta semper habent.

8. In Graeciā pueri crines capitum tonsos, iuvenes crines longos habebant.
9. Feminae in Graeciā raro in viis publicis ambulabant.
10. Itaque raro capita sua tegumentis pulchris ornabant.

EXERCISE XXVII

MARE, gen. **MAR-IS**, neut. 'THE SEA'; Stem **MAR-**.

*Singular.**Plural.*

N. A. Mar-**e**
G. Mar-**is**
D. A. Mar-**i**

N. A. Mar-**ia**
G. Mar-**ium**
D. A. Mar-**ibus**

Neptune.

1. Iuppiter caelum, Neptunus mare, Pluto Tartarum gubernabat.
2. Romani antiqui magna vasti maris pericula timebant.
3. Itaque scriptores de Neptuno et mari non saepe narrant.
4. Graeci autem de maris deo multas fabulas habebant.
5. Neptunus in aureo palatio sub undis maris habitabat.
6. Equi miri, pedibus aeneis et iubis aureis, Neptunum per maris undas portant.
7. In mari circa Neptunum monstra mira saltant.
8. Neptunus mare vastum et ventos iratos tridente magno gubernat.
9. Nautae deo maris tauros nigras et albos mactabant.
10. Viatores multi pro tutis viis bestias in litore maris mactabant.

Gender Rule. Many neuter substantives end in **-e**, **-al** and **-ar**.

Endings. Notice that the ablative singular ends in **-i**, the nom. and acc. plur. in **-ia**, and genitive plural in **-ium**.



HERCULES SLAYING THE MONSTER.

EXERCISE XXVIII

ANIMAL, gen. ANIMĀL-IS, neut. 'AN ANIMAL.'

Neptune and the walls of Troy.

1. Neptunus et Apollo quondam moenia Troiae aedificaverunt.
2. Laomedon, Troiae rex, deo maris praemia laboris negavit.
3. Tum animal saevum ex mari appropinquavit et agros Troianos vastabat.
4. Hercules autem cives animali diro liberavit.
5. Troiani saevo animali puellam saepe mactabant.
6. Oraculi responsa forte regis filiam ad animal noxium damnaverant.
7. Tum Hercules virginem ex fato diro servavit et saevum animal necavit.
8. Rex autem improbus praemia pro leto animalis negavit.
9. Hercules cum paucis navibus ad moenia Troiana navigavit.
10. Vir iratus moenia expugnavit et regem necavit.

General Rule for Neuter Substantives. Most substantives ending in -ar, -ur, -us, -e, -l, -n and -t, are neuter.

EXERCISE XXIX

ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

TRISTIS, TRISTE, 'SAD, GLOOMY.'

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>M. F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> trist-is	trist-e	trist-ēs	trist-ia
<i>Acc.</i> trist-em	trist-e	trist-ēs	trist-ia
<i>Gen.</i> trist-is	trist-is	trist-ium	trist-ium
<i>Dat.</i> trist-ī	trist-ī	trist-ibus	trist-ibus
<i>Abl.</i> trist-ī	trist-ī	trist-ibus	trist-ibus

Tartarus.

1. Tartarus erat sedes tristis hominum mortuorum.
2. Styx, flumen lugubre, sedes vivorum et mortuorum separabat.
3. Animae portam Tartari per speluncam immanem intrabant.
4. Pluto, deus crudelis, incolas tristis regni gubernabat.
5. In tristi limine bestiae multae et turpes habitabant.
6. Mercurius, nuntius deorum, animas tenues ad flumen lugubre congregat.
7. Hinc iter breve ad regna tristia Plutonis erat.
8. Charon, portitor terribilis, fluminis undas servabat.
9. Manes mortuorum formas tenues sine corpore habent.
10. In nave lugubri Charon animas tristes trans flumina portabat.

The ablative singular always ends in -ī, while the neuter nominative singular ends in -e.

The genitive plural, like that of parasyllabic substantives, is always in -ium.

Feminine substantives ending in -ēs are parasyllabic, and have the same endings as *civis*; as, *sedes*, gen. *sed-is*.

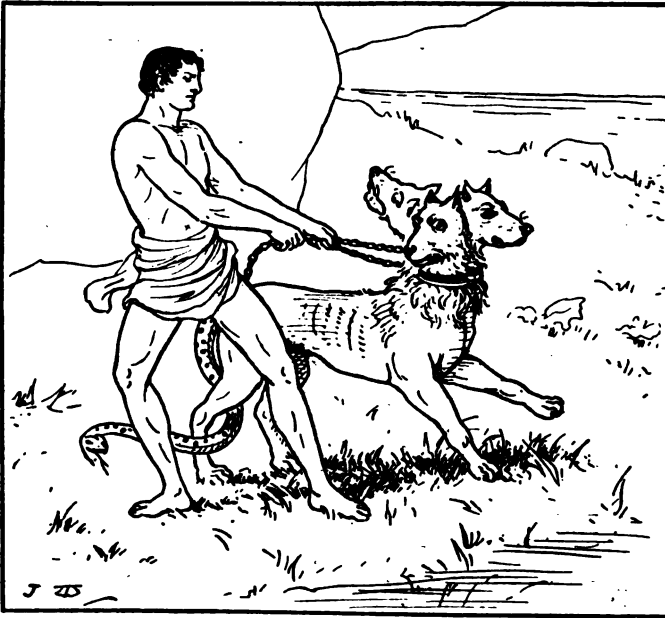


CHARON AND MERCURY.

EXERCISE XXX

Tartarus (continued).

1. Omnis animarum turba in ripis tristibus Charentem appellat.
2. Mors omnibus hominibus communis est.
3. Itaque inter animas sunt fortes, iuvenes, turpes, nobiles, humiles.



CERBERUS.

4. Nauta tristis brevi tempore omnes animas, trans flumen portat.
5. Cerberus, canis hostilis et immanis, regna tristia servat.
6. In Tartaro omnes animae canem crudelem timent.

7. Primo in limine sunt dulces et graciles infantes.
8. Prope sedem infantium sunt miserabiles et deformes senes.
9. In ultimis agris habitant manes virorum illustrium.
10. Poena tristis et crudelis manibus omnibus hominum improborum communis fuit.



ORPHEUS.

EXERCISE XXXI

Elysium.

1. Cerberus, canis horribilis,
animas omnes a
flumine arcebat.
2. Non procul hinc erant
dulcia et viridia arva
Elysii.
3. Elysium fuit dulcis sedes animarum beatarum.
4. Tartarus fuit regnum lugubre animarum damnatarum.
5. In Tartaro animae poenas crudeles ob scelera crudelia dabant.
6. In Elysio autem manes voluptates dulces ob vitas nobiles habebant.
7. Viri fortes arma illustria et equos graciles tractant.
8. Mortales interdum ad tristia regna appropinquabant.
9. Orpheus gracilis uxorem illustrem optabat.
10. Hercules Cerberum, canem crudelem, ad terram e Tartaro portavit.
11. Per speluncam horribilem omnes ad terram appropinquabant.



MERCURY.

EXERCISE XXXII

ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS.

ĀCER, ĀCRIS, ĀCRE, 'KEEN.'

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	ācer	ācr-is	ācr-e	acr-ēs	acr-ia
<i>Acc.</i>	acr-em	acr-em	acr-e	acr-ēs	acr-ia
<i>Gen.</i>	acr-is	acr-is	acr-is	acr-ium	acr-ium
<i>Dat.</i>	acr-i	acr-i	acr-i	acr-ibus	acr-ibus
<i>Abl.</i>	acr-i	acr-i	acr-i	acr-ibus	acr-ibus

Mercury.

1. Mercurius filius celeber Iovis erat.
2. Mercurii pedes volucres erant.
3. Itinera pedestria Mercurio sacra erant.
4. Deus pede acri et celeri semper properat.
5. Ad Tartarum deus animas terrestres congregat.

6. In viis terrestribus multae statuae deo sacrae erant.
7. Deus eloquentiā magnā celebrer erat.
8. Poetae multa et terrestria Mercurii itinera laudant.
9. Sic Mercurius Aeneam a Punicis nuptiis prohibet.
10. Alae parvae caput et pedes dei volucris semper ornant.

Case Endings. The endings are exactly the same as those of *tristis*, except in the nominative masculine singular.

A few adjectives (of which *celer*, *celer-is*, *celer-e* is the most common) differ from *acer* by keeping the *e* before *r* in the stem throughout the declension.

EXERCISE XXXIII

Death of the Chimaera.

1. Musae erant deae celebres carminum et artium.
2. Pegasus equus volucer Musarum erat.
3. Bellerophon, eques acer, equum volucrem superavit.
4. Chimaera, monstrum celebre, in Lyciā habitabat.
5. Monstrum alacre et celere hominibus inimicum erat.
6. Bellerophon auxilio volucris equi monstrum superavit.
7. Eques acer equi celebris in tergo pugnavit.
8. Pugna equestris monstro perniciosa erat.
9. Eques sagittis celeribus et volucris Chimaeram vulneravit.
10. In agris terrestribus volucrem bestiam necavit.



THE DEATH OF THE CHIMAERA.

EXERCISE XXXIV

Fall of Bellerophon.

1. Bellerophon propter victoriam animo acri et alacri erat.
2. In multis pugnis hostes celebres et acres superaverat.
3. Tandem deis immortalibus inimicus erat.
4. Fuga equi erat celeris et alacris.
5. Bellerophon igitur in tergo celeris equi ad caelum properat.
6. In itinere autem dei equitem acrem ad terram deturbant.
7. Equus tamen ad caelum iter volucre maturat.
8. Postea Pegasus in numero siderum celebrium erat.
9. Bellerophontis autem alacris animam tenuem Mercurius ad Tartarum portavit.
10. Sic superbia equiti acri perniciosa erat.

EXERCISE XXXV

ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION.

FĒLĪX, FĒLĪC-IS, 'LUCKY, PROSPEROUS.'

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> fēlix	fēlix	fēlic-ēs	fēlic-ia
<i>Acc.</i> fēlic-em	fēlix	fēlic-ēs	fēlic-ia
<i>Gen.</i> fēlic-is	fēlic-is	fēlic-ium	fēlic-ium
<i>Dat.</i> fēlic-i	fēlic-i	fēlic-ibus	fēlic-ibus
<i>Abl.</i> fēlic-i or e	fēlic-i or e	fēlic-ibus	fēlic-ibus

Carthage.

1. Carthago urbs infelix in Africā erat.
2. Cives homines simplices sed nautae audaces erant.
3. In navibus velocibus Poeni in Italiam navigabant.
4. Agri Carthaginienses feraces erant.
5. Incolae simplices erant agricolae felices.

6. Animalia rapacia agros feraces vastabant.
7. Causa atrocis belli cum Romanis simplex erat.
8. Romani rapaces Carthagini, urbis felicis, invidi erant.
9. Multae et atroces erant pugnae belli infelicis.
10. Tandem felices Romani infelicem Carthaginem vastaverunt.

Endings. Adjectives of one termination have -ī or -e in the ablative singular, -ia in the nom. and acc. neuter plural, and -ium in the genitive plural.

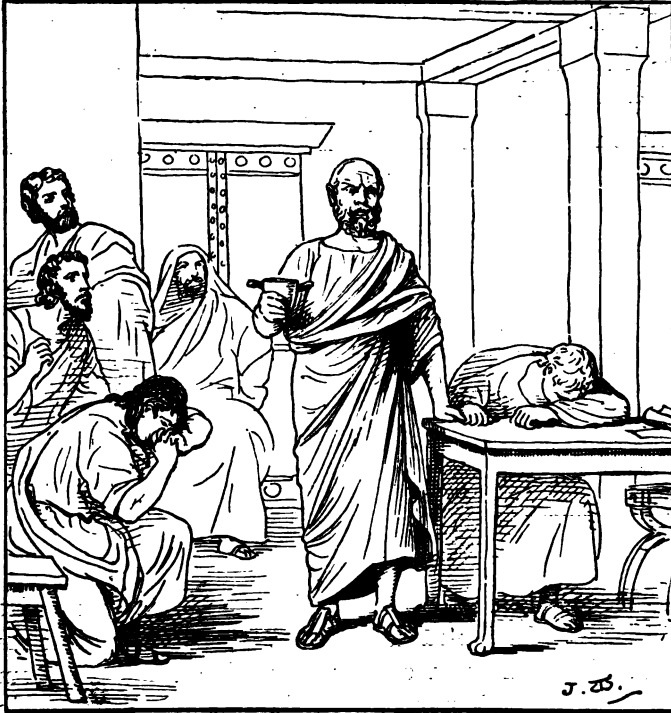
EXERCISE XXXVI

SAPIENS, gen. SAPIENT-IS, 'WISE.'

Singular.		Plural.	
M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
Nom. sapiens	sapiens	sapient-ēs	sapient-ia
Acc. sapient-em	sapiens	sapient-ēs	sapient-ia
Gen. sapient-is	sapient-is	sapient-ium	sapient-ium
Dat. sapient-ī	sapient-ī	sapient-ibus	sapient-ibus
Abl. sapient-ī or e	sapient-ī or e	sapient-ibus	sapient-ibus

Socrates.

1. Socrates philosophus sapiens et celebris apud Graecos erat.
2. Philosophus moribus prudentibus et constantibus praeclarus erat.
3. Corpus laborum ingentium patiens erat.
4. Ingentis frigoris et caloris neglegens erat.
5. Vir sapiens veritatem ingenti amore amabat.
6. Discipuli diligentes magistrum sapientem laudabant.
7. Athenienses ingenti invidiā virum prudentem et sapientem accusabant.
8. Discipuli constantes ingentem magistri dolorem levabant.
9. Iudices autem philosophum praestantem capitis damnaverunt.
10. Discipuli amantes viri sapientis mortem ploraverunt.



SOCRATES DRINKING THE CUP OF HEMLOCK.

EXERCISE XXXVII

THIRD CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD. PRESENT TENSE.

Sing. Reg-o, 'I rule.'
 Reg-is
 Reg-it

Plur. Reg-imus
 Reg-itis
 Reg-unt

Eruption of Vesuvius.

Periculum nostrum iam intellegis. Ego et mater mea vivimus, sed avunculus non iam vivit. Subito primâ horâ mater avunculo dicit : 'Magna nubes ex Vesuvio surgit.'

Mox nubes mira montem cingit et tegit. Avunculus classem regit. Itaque navem flectit et ad montem iter dirigit.

Ego matrem non neglego. Mox cineres oppidum tegunt et cingunt. Surgimus et fugam paramus. Vix pedes nostros regimus. Cineres densi vias tegunt. Capita nostra



VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

linteis stringimus et tegimus. Mater infelix vix pedes trahit. Matrem dextrā duco. Mihi autem dicit: 'Quo me ducis? Salutem tuam causā meā neglegis.' Nox terram tegit. Saepe surgimus et pedes trahimus. Tandem periculo liberi sumus. Flammae non iam ex monte surgunt. Cineres densi non iam oppidum cingunt. Postridie nuntius nobis dicit: 'Avunculus tuus non iam vivit. Cineres corpus tegunt.' Iam satis intellegis. Gratias ago, quod ego et mater vivimus. Vale.

EXERCISE XXXVIII

FUTURE AND IMPERFECT TENSES.

FUTURE.

I shall rule.

<i>Sing.</i> Reg-am	<i>Pl.</i> Reg-ēmus
Reg-ēs	Reg-ētis
Reg-et	Reg-ent

IMPERFECT.

I was ruling.

<i>Sing.</i> Reg-ēbam	<i>Pl.</i> Reg-ēbāmus
Reg-ēbās	Reg-ēbātis
Reg-ēbat	Reg-ēbant

The Persians invade Greece.

1. Dareus olim Persas imperio summo regebat.
2. Rex autem originem ex genere Medorum trahebat.
3. Tum Persae bellum omnibus Graecis indicunt.
4. Persarum duces naves et copias ad Graeciam dirigebant.
5. Tum Athenienses ceteris Graecis saepe dicebant:
6. 'Mox Persae omnibus Graecis bellum indicent.'
7. 'Si milites e castris ducetis, cum hostibus configemus.'
8. 'Graeciae periculum pro salute vestrā non neglegetis.'
9. 'Si castra iungemus, victoria nostra in memoriā hominum semper vivet.'
10. 'Libertatem et patriam armis tegetis, si periculum intellegetis.'

EXERCISE XXXIX

Defeat of the Persians.

1. 'Amicitia nostra et periculum nos iungent.'
2. 'Dum vivemus, vos magno amore semper diligemus.'
3. Omnes civitates verba Atheniensium neglegebant.
4. Interea Athenienses salutem suam non neglegebant.
5. Dux parvae civitatis paucos milites e castris ducebat.
6. Milites castra fossā et vallo cingebant.

7. Duces copias ex urbe ducebant et castra aggeribus tegebant.
8. Mox hostes magnā fortitudine conflagabant.
9. Graeci tamen Persas superant et fugant.
10. Mox Persae ad litus et naves iter dirigebant.

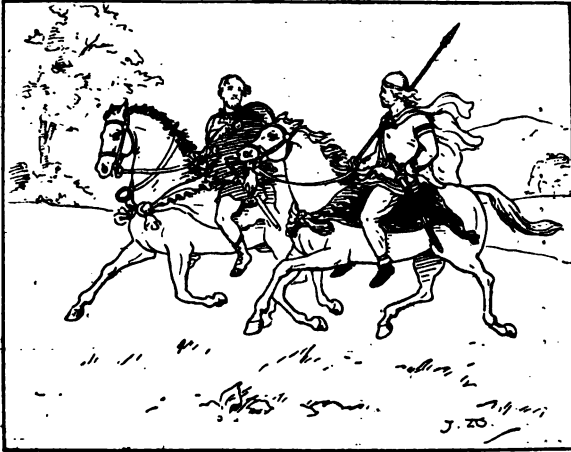
EXERCISE XL

PERFECT STEM *rex*.

PERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
I have ruled.	I shall have ruled.	I had ruled.
<i>Sing.</i> Rex-i	Rex-ero	Rex-eram
Rex-isti	Rex-eris	Rex-erās
Rex-it	Rex-erit	Rex-erat
<i>Plur.</i> Rex-imus	Rex-erimus	Rex-erāmus
Rex-istis	Rex-eritis	Rex-erātis
Rex-erunt	Rex-erint	Rex-erant

Boadicea.

1. Romani quondam bellum in Britannia gerebant.
2. Nero, imperator crudelis, populum Romanum regebat.
3. Milites Romani magnam Britanniae partem iam rexerunt.
4. Forte Romanus praetor copias suas ad insulam Monam duxerat.
5. Statim Boadicea, Icenorum regina, milites suos ad proelium duxit.
6. Cives reginam magno cum amore dilexerunt.
7. Itaque multi et fortes viri reginam fortem cinxerant.
8. Equi albi reginam audacem in pugnam traxerant.
9. Ante pugnam regina militibus suis verba audacia dixit:
10. 'Dum ego vivam, nunquam Romani populum meum regent.'



BRITISH WARRIORS.

EXERCISE XLI

Death of Boadicea.

1. 'Non sine magnā curā cives meos ad bellum traxi.'
2. 'Vos omnes mala mea iam intellexeritis.'
3. 'Pallium meum saevas plagas textit.'
4. 'In tergo meo hostes multa vulnera infixerunt.'
5. 'Itaque magnam cladem Romanis struetis.'
6. Fortibus cum verbis regina milites ad pugnam duxerat.
7. Britanni iterum iterumque Romanis insidias struxerant.
8. Sed tandem praetor Romanus prope Londinium Britannos superavit.
9. Boadicea mortem celerem veneno sibi struxit.
10. Postea Romani imperio saevo Britannos rexerunt.

EXERCISE XLII

Dialogue between Master and Boys.

Puer. 1. Cur non ludimus? Animus et tempus nos invitant.

Puer. 2. Invitant omnia sed magister non invitat.

Puer. 1. Puer audax veniam pro nobis postulabit.

Puer. 2. Vere dicis. Sed citius e dextrā Herculis clavam extorquebis quam a magistro veniam.

Puer. 1. Olim nemo tam cupidus erat ludendi.

Puer. 2. Sed non iam puer est. Memoriam bonam non habet.

Puer. 1. Facilis est ad plagas, ad veniam difficilis.

Puer. 2. Legatus tamen pro nobis dicet. Nuntius veniam postulabit.

Puer. 1. Puerum audacem ad magistrum ducemus.

Puer. 2. Ego non veniam postulabo. Magistri saeva verba me terrent.

Puer. 1. Nemo aptior est quam Tullius. Magistrum non timet.

Puer. 2. Nemo profecto. Tullius causam nostram dicet.

Puer. 1. Eloquens est et orator facilis.

Tullius. Ego veniam postulabo. Sed si veniam non dabit, non ego culpā ero dignus.

Puer. 2. Magnam gratiam habebimus. Fortuna te iuvabit.

Puer. 1. Mercurius legatum nostrum diriget et ducet.

EXERCISE XLIII

Tullius asks for a holiday.

Tullius. Salve, magister optime!

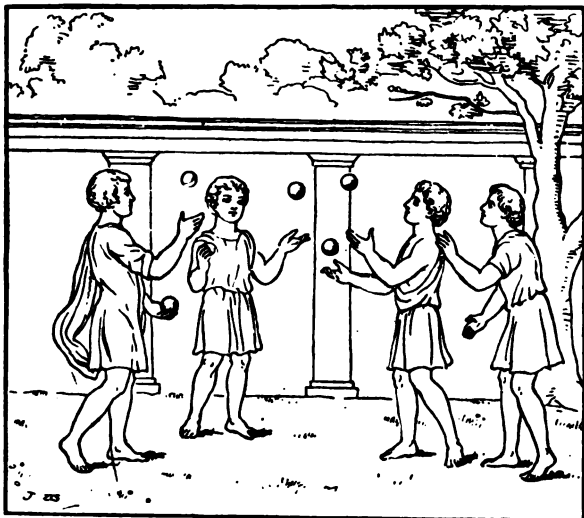
Magister. Verba dulcia timeo. Quid optas?

Tullius. Omnes pueri veniam ludendi postulant.

Magister. Nunquam studetis. Semper luditis.

Tullius. Ludendo ingenia nostra excitamus. Tu nos temperantiam semper docuisti.

Magister. Vere dixisti. Si vehementer studetis, veniam ludendi semper do. Vos omnes segniter studetis et acriter luditis.



ROMAN BOYS PLAYING AT BALL.

Tullius. Nonne scholae nomen ludus est?

Magister. Vere dicis, sed quia litteris ludimus.

Tullius. Si veniam dabis, postea magnā diligentia studebimus.

Magister. Quis erit sponsor?

Tullius. Ego capitis mei periculo sponsor ero.

Magister. Si sponsor eris, veniam dabo.

Tullius. Magnam gratiam habemus. Vale, optime magister!

Tullius reports the answer.

Tullius. Veniam dat, sed aegre.

Omnes. O carum caput! Omnes te amamus.

EXERCISE XLIV

FOURTH DECLENSION.

MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES IN -US.

PORTUS, gen. PORTŪ-S, masc. 'A HARBOUR.'

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Portu-s	<i>Nom.</i>	Portū-s
<i>Acc.</i>	Portu-m	<i>Acc.</i>	Portū-s
<i>Gen.</i>	Portū-s	<i>Gen.</i>	Portu-um
<i>Dat.</i>	Portu-i	<i>Dat.</i>	Port-ibus
<i>Abl.</i>	Portū	<i>Abl.</i>	Port-ibus

Celebrated Harbours.

1. In Graeciā magnus numerus portuum bonorum erat.
2. Italiae in litore pauci portus erant.
3. Inter portus Graecorum memoriā dignus est Piraeus.
4. Piraeus, portus Athenarum, Minervae sacer erat.
5. Inter urbem et portum muri longi erant.
6. In bello iter tutum ex urbe ad portum ducebat.
7. Corinthus, urbs Graeciae, magno portu erat ornata.
8. Graecos portus in arcum undae curvabant.
9. Romani autem magno cum labore portus aedificaverunt.
10. Natura enim paucos portus in litore Italiae struxerat

Gender. Most substantives of the fourth declension in -us are masculine: but a few are feminine, as *manus*, *manūs*, f., 'a hand.'

A few substantives, mostly words of two syllables ending in -cus and -tus, have -ubus in dat. and abl. plural; as *arcus*, *arcū-bus*.



THE HARBOUR OF THE PIRAEUS.

EXERCISE XLV

EXERCITUS, gen. EXERCITŪ-S, masc. 'AN ARMY.'

Caesar in Gaul.

1. Caesar quondam cum exercitu suo in Galliā pugnabat.
2. Inter Gallos magnus tumultus erat.
3. Situs autem oppidorum difficiles erant.
4. In litore portus rari et magno aestu difficiles erant.
5. Galli naves ad magnitudinem fluctuum aptas aedificaverant.
6. Romanorum naves fluctus et ventos vix tolerabant.
7. Barbari autem remorum usum ignorabant.
8. Galli igitur vento adverso e portu non navigabant.
9. Itaque Caesar exercitum magnum navibus suis transportat.
10. Primo adventu hostes impetum propulsaverunt.

EXERCISE XLVI

Caesar in Britain.

1. Tum Caesar ad omnes casus equitatum et peditatum comparabat.
2. Mox in Britanniam cum exercitu suo mediā aestate navigavit.
3. Caesaris adventum Britanni magno metu expectabant.
4. Britanni ad portus currus multos collocaverant.
5. Milites barbari ex curribus saepe pugnabant.
6. Romani e navibus per fluctus ad litus properabant.
7. Britanni magno metu et tumultu in silvas fugam maturaverunt.
8. Equitatus Gallorum magnam victoriam reportavit.
9. Caesaris reditus in Galliam magno cum gaudio erat.
10. Romanorum enim exercitus equitatum et peditatum barbarorum superaverat.

EXERCISE XLVII

NEUTER SUBSTANTIVES IN -U.

GENU, gen. GENŪ-s, neut. 'A KNEE.'

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Genū	<i>Nom.</i>	Genu-a
<i>Acc.</i>	Genū	<i>Acc.</i>	Genu-a
<i>Gen.</i>	Genū-s	<i>Gen.</i>	Genu-um
<i>Dat.</i>	Genū	<i>Dat.</i>	Gen-ibus
<i>Abl.</i>	Genū	<i>Abl.</i>	Gen-ibus

The Horns of Animals.

1. Cervorum genera parva sunt.
2. Cornua autem magna et ramis similia sunt.
3. Tauri et cervi cornibus pignant.
4. Vulnere cornuum canibus periculosa sunt.
5. Venatores cornibus animalium tecta sua saepe ornant.

6. Homines multi cervorum cornua magni aestimant.
7. Venatores non solum cornua sed etiam caput cervi amant.
8. Venator cervi corpus in veru ante ignem figit.
9. In Germaniā canes verua volutant.
10. Non multi Britannorum verua parva habent.

Substantives of the fourth declension ending in -ū are neuter. They are few in number and all the cases of the singular are alike in endings, except the genitive. *Veru*, 'a spit,' has -ibus or -ubus in dat. and abl. plural.



THE HORNS OF A STAG.

EXERCISE XLVIII

FIFTH DECLENSION.

RĒS, ~~gen.~~ REI, fem. 'A THING.'

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. Rē-s	Nom. Rē-s
Acc. Rē-m	Acc. Rē-s
Gen. Rē-ī	Gen. Rē-rum
Dat. Rē-ī	Dat. Rē-bus
Abl. Rē	Abl. Rē-bus

A General exhorts his Troops.

1. Dux magnus ante aciem milites ita incitabat.
2. 'Res publica in magno periculo est.'
3. 'Rebus, non verbis, victoriam parabitis.'
4. 'Magna spes victoriae me tenet.'
5. 'In fide militum fortium magnam spem habeo.'
6. 'Hostes autem sine re, sine fide, sine spe sunt.'
7. 'Deus est dominus omnium rerum.'

8. 'In rebus secundis res publica cives servavit.'
9. 'In rebus adversis cives rem publicam servabunt.'
10. 'Virtus res secundas ornat, res adversas firmat.'
11. 'Fidei vestrae rei publicae salutem mando.'
12. 'Rem publicam vestram in acie iam servabitis.'

EXERCISE XLIX

DIĒS, gen. DIĒ-I, masc. 'A DAY.'

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Diē-s	<i>Nom.</i> Diē-s
<i>Acc.</i> Diē-m	<i>Acc.</i> Diē-s
<i>Gen.</i> Diē-i	<i>Gen.</i> Diē-rum
<i>Dat.</i> Diē-i	<i>Dat.</i> Diē-bus
<i>Abl.</i> Diē	<i>Abl.</i> Diē-bus

About Days.

1. Sol diem, luna noctem illuminat.
2. Hieme dies breves, aestate longi sunt.
3. Romani primo anni die multa dona amicis suis dabant.
4. Pontifices dies festos praedicabant.
5. Diebus festis omnes cives theatrum et circos celebrabant.
6. Die festo sacerdotes res divinas agitabant.
7. Diebus nefastis iudicia in Foro non erant.
8. Media diei pars est meridies.
9. Romani dies natales semper celebrabant.
10. Cives diebus natalibus deis animalia multa mactabant.

Gender. All substantives of the fifth declension are feminine except *dies*, which is generally masculine, but also feminine in the singular if used of an appointed day.

Number. Most of the substantives have no plural, as *fides*, 'faith.'



HERCULES.

EXERCISE L
FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	PRESENT.	FUTURE.	IMPERFECT.
	I hear.	I shall hear.	I was hearing.
<i>Sing.</i>	1. Aud-io	Aud-iam	Aud-iēbam
	2. Aud-is	Aud-iēs	Aud-iēbās
	3. Aud-it	Aud-iet	Aud-iēbat
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Aud-imus	Aud-iēmus	Aud-iēbāmus
	2. Aud-itis	Aud-iētis	Aud-iēbātis
	3. Aud-iunt	Aud-ient	Aud-iēbant

Hercules.

1. Multi pueri Herculis nomen iam sciunt.
2. Si vos verba mea audietis, mox omnem fabulam scietis.
3. Vos omnes Iovis et Iunonis nomina iam scitis.
4. Deorum pater et caeli regina olim magnam contentionem nutriebant.
5. Itaque miro modo Iuno Iovem puniebat.
6. Dea saeva Herculem, Iovis filium, pro patre punit.
7. Hercules multos annos tyranno crudeli serviebat.
8. Eurystheus, tyrannus saevus, multis laboribus Herculem impediēbat.
9. Hercules autem sine periculo labores finit.
10. Ex oraculo enim Apollinis sic audit.

EXERCISE LI

Hercules and Apollo.

1. 'Si labores tuos finies, Eurystheus te expediet.'
2. 'Multos annos tyranno crudeli servies.'
3. 'Chiron, centaurus praeclarus, te omnibus artibus erudiet.'
4. 'Leonis pelle corpus vesties.'
5. 'Si labores finies, Iuno iram suam molliet.'
6. 'Tum dea saeva te expediet.'
7. 'Si verba mea audies, dolores tuos molliam.'
8. Hercules autem verba audit et mox labores finit.
9. Tum dea crudelis Herculem, Iovis filium, expedit.
10. Vir enim fortis deae iram mollit.



IXION ON THE WHEEL.

EXERCISE LII

PERFECT STEM *audīv-*.

	PERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Audīv-i</i>	<i>Audīv-ero</i>	<i>Audīv-eram</i>
	<i>Audīv-isti</i>	<i>Audīv-eris</i>	<i>Audīv-erās</i>
	<i>Audīv-it</i>	<i>Audīv-erit</i>	<i>Audīv-erat</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Audīv-imus</i>	<i>Audīv-erimus</i>	<i>Audīv-erāmus</i>
	<i>Audīv-istis</i>	<i>Audīv-eritis</i>	<i>Audīv-erātis</i>
	<i>Audīv-ērunt</i>	<i>Audīv-erint</i>	<i>Audīv-erant</i>

Tantalus.

1. De poenis diris virorum multorum iam *audivimus*.
2. *Tantalus*, Iovis filius et *Lydiae* rex, semper *esurit* et *sitit*.

3. Sisyphus, primus Corinthi rex, labores suos nunquam finiverit.
4. Catenae durae Ixionis membra ad rotam vinxerunt.
5. Iuppiter quondam Tantalō, filio suo, deorum secreta expedit.
6. Tantalus magno cum gaudio patris verba audiverat.
7. Tum deorum consilia hominibus aperiebat.
8. Dei igitur Tantalum horribili poenā puniverunt.
9. In mediā aquā stat, sed semper sitit.
10. Fructus pulchros spectat sed semper esurit.
11. Dei enim Tantalum a cibo et a potu impediverunt.

EXERCISE LIII

Sisyphus and Ixion.

1. Sisyphus, primus Corinthi rex, oppidum suum muris muniverat.
2. Tum rex crudelis in omnes viatores saeviebat.
3. Viatorum membra catenis et vinculis impedivit.
4. Itaque dei regem crudelem puniverunt.
5. In Tartaro vir miser saxum ingens ad summum montem semper volutat.
6. Nunquam dei Sisyphum a labore expedit.
7. Ixion, rex infidus, nunquam dormiet.
8. Vincula saeva Ixionis manus impediunt.
9. Catenae manus et pedes ad rotam vinciunt.
10. Dei rotam semper volutant, et captivum plagis saevis puniunt.

ENGLISH EXERCISES

I. MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES IN -OR AND IN -OS.

VICTOR, gen. VICTŌR-IS, 'A CONQUEROR'; Stem VICTŌR-

Marius.

1. Many writers have related the history of the Romans.
2. Once the Gauls were conquerors and attacked Rome.
3. Many buildings were-in-flames and great fear reigned in the town.
4. The Roman people was filled with grief and terror.
5. The fierce words of the orators urge-on the people.
6. 'Why does fear reign in our native-land?'
7. 'We will elect a general and drive-away the Gauls from our land.'
8. 'You will soon be victors, if you will elect a good general.'
9. The Romans drive-away their fear and elect Marius general.
10. The Roman people adorns Marius, the conqueror of the Gauls, with many honours.

II. *Sulla.*

1. The conquerors had driven-away the barbarians from the town.
2. But soon fear and terror reigned in the land.
3. The forces elect a new general and prepare (for) war.
4. The praetor was soon hostile to Marius.
5. Again the town was filled with terror and fear.
6. The forces loved the new praetor with a great love.
7. The battle was destructive to Marius, the conqueror of the Gauls.
8. The grateful conquerors adorn the new general with many honours.
9. The town was free from fear and great was the joy of the conquerors.
10. Sulla, the conqueror of Marius, drives-away his enemies from the town.

III. FLŌs, gen. FLŌR-IS, masc. 'A FLOWER'; Stem FLŌR-.

Ancient Customs.

1. The Romans loved many and beautiful flowers in their gardens.
2. Many flowers have various colours.
3. A few flowers have scent; many have colour.
4. The orators and writers have related to us about the customs of the ancient Romans.
5. The Romans by an ancient custom adorned their conquerors with wreaths of flowers.
6. We have kept a few customs of the Romans; we have rejected many.

7. The famous orators blamed many customs of the Roman people.
8. The customs of the ancient Romans were severe and hard.
9. Then pride was destructive to the good customs.
10. We will praise the ancient customs and reject the new.

IV. SUBSTANTIVES IN **-ER**.

CARCER, *gen.* **CARCER-IS**, *masc.* 'A PRISON'; *Stem* **CARCER-**.

The Capitol.

1. The Romans for a long time had not a prison in their town.
2. Then by reason of the great boldness of the people they built a prison near the Forum.
3. In the prison they loaded with chains the wicked inhabitants.
4. Soon they surround the town with a rampart and a wall.
5. Once the Gauls were attacking the ramparts and walls of the town.
6. The fear and terror of the inhabitants were great (*m. pl.*).
7. The sacred geese saved the town from danger.
8. For the Gauls were already storming the ramparts.
9. Then the geese by loud cackling saved the ramparts and the Capitol.
10. The Romans soon drove-away the Gauls and saved the town.

V. PATER, *gen.* PATR-IS, 'FATHER': *Stem* PATR-.*Jupiter.*

1. Jupiter, the son of Saturn, was the father of the gods.
2. The Romans used to sacrifice many beasts to the father of heaven.
3. They praised the father of the gods in the temple.
4. Neptune and Pluto were brothers of the father of heaven.
5. The white colour was sacred to the great father.
6. The two brothers of Jupiter loved the black colour.
7. Jupiter was hostile firstly to his father, then to his brothers.
8. Jupiter governed the heaven, Pluto Tartarus, Neptune the ocean.
9. Jupiter was always hostile to his mother and his brothers.
10. The Romans often sacrificed beasts in the temples of the brothers.

VI. SUM AND FIRST CONJUGATION.

A Dialogue.

Tullius. Hail, O Marcus! Whence art thou?

Marcus. I am hastening from school to the baths.

Tullius. Where are the baths?

Marcus. They are near the river behind the temple of Neptune.

Tullius. How many boys are in the school?

Marcus. Formerly there were a hundred. Now many, for the sake of business, have departed.

Tullius. How many years hast thou been in the school?

Marcus. Nearly six years. Soon I shall sail for Greece.

Tullius. Why wilt thou depart from thy native-land?

Marcus. If I shall have been in Greece, I shall soon be skilled in the Greek language.

Tullius. How many languages are known to thee?

Marcus. I am tolerably skilled in the Latin language, but the master has only formed the Greek letters for me.

Tullius. When wilt thou depart?

Marcus. I shall sail in-autumn (*abl.*).

Tullius. Farewell!

VII. SUBSTANTIVES IN -O.

LEŌ, gen. LEŌN-IS, masc. 'A LION'; Stem LEŌN-.

A Fight in an Amphitheatre.

1. The Romans often used to fight with lions and wild-beasts.
2. The battles of the wild-beasts pleased the spectators.
3. Once the Romans had condemned a wretched captive.
4. The man was watching the great lion in the arena.
5. The lion however did not attack the captive.
6. Formerly the man had treated the lion well.
7. He had healed the pain of the sick lion.
8. The grateful lion therefore did not fight with the man.
9. The spectators demand pardon for the captive.
10. They give the lion to the man on account of the friendship.

VIII. PĀVō, gen. PĀVŌN-IS, masc. 'A PEACOCK';
Stem PĀVŌN-.

Juno and the Peacock.

1. The peacock was sacred to the goddess Juno.
2. The beautiful tail of the peacock was the gift of Juno.
3. But the proud peacock was not content with his beauty.
4. He demands a new gift from Juno.
5. 'The nightingale surpasses me in-singing (*abl.*).'
6. 'I shall be grateful to you, if I shall have surpassed the nightingale.'
7. But Juno refused the gift to the proud peacock.
8. 'The beautiful colour of thy feathers is a fitting gift.'
9. 'The nightingale surpasses the peacock in-singing.'
10. 'The peacock surpasses the nightingale in-beauty.'

IX. MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES IN -ES.

MĪLES, gen. MĪLIT-IS, masc. 'A SOLDIER'; Stem MĪLIT-.

A Soldier's Arms.

1. A Roman soldier used to carry arms and weapons.
2. The arms of the soldier used to ward off hostile weapons.
3. With their weapons the soldiers attacked opponents.
4. Many foot-soldiers used to fight together with a few horse-soldiers.
5. The horsemen carried spears and swords.
6. The weapons of the footmen were swords and javelins.

7. Firstly they threw their javelins, then they fought with swords.
8. The soldiers used to surround their camp with a ditch and rampart.
9. The arms of the foot-soldiers and horse-soldiers were different.
10. The camp of the soldiers was often full of captives and hostages.

X. FEMININE SUBSTANTIVES IN -DO AND -GO.

VIRGO, gen. VIRGIN-IS, fem. 'A MAIDEN'; Stem VIRGIN-

Carthage.

1. The Tyrians once built Carthage, a famous town in Africa.
2. Dido, a Tyrian maiden, sailed to Africa with (*cum*) a large band of comrades.
3. Carthage had (*erat with dat.*) a small and wonderful origin.
4. Soon a large multitude of men was living in the town.
5. After a few years Aeneas, the Trojan hero, sailed to the Tyrian town with a band of comrades.
6. Dido, unhappy maiden, loved the beauty and bravery of the Trojan soldier.
7. The great bravery of Aeneas inflamed the queen of the Carthaginians.
8. But the gods were preparing a great kingdom for Aeneas in Italy.
9. Mercury, the messenger of the gods, drives the small band of Trojans out of the town.
10. The flight of the band was fatal to the queen of the Carthaginians.

XI. FEMININE SUBSTANTIVES IN -IO.

ŌRĀTIO, gen. ŌRĀTIŌN-IS, fem. 'A SPEECH'; Stem ŌRĀTIŌN-.

Cicero.

1. The Roman people used to love long speeches.
2. The speeches of Cicero were dear to the Roman people.
3. The orator delivered many speeches in the Forum.
4. Cicero by his speeches prepared many enemies.
5. The consul related to the Roman people about the conspiracy of Catiline.
6. A faithful slave had related to Cicero the great conspiracy.
7. The famous consul overcame the treachery of the faithless allies.
8. The swords of the Roman legions saved the people.
9. The legions of the consul killed Catiline in a great battle.
10. The Roman people loaded Cicero with great honours and congratulations.

XII. *Cicero (continued).*

1. Soon an adverse change of fortune was the cause of the ruin of Cicero.
2. Treachery and conspiracy had been destructive (*f. pl.*) to Caesar and Pompeius.
3. The consul Antonius was the commander of the Roman legions.
4. Antonius desired the command of the Roman people.
5. Cicero condemned Antonius by many and famous speeches.

6. The speeches of Cicero prepared the ruin of the orator.
7. Cicero, filled with fear, was avoiding in-flight the swords of the legions.
8. A few soldiers out of the legions of Antonius overcame Cicero on the road.
9. The famous orator had saved Rome from conspiracy and treachery.
10. But the swords of the legions were destructive to the life of the orator.

XIII. NEUTER SUBSTANTIVES.

NŌMEN, gen. NŌMIN-IS, neut. 'A NAME'; Stem NŌMIN-

Homer.

1. Homer, a blind poet of Greece, used to wander through the land and recite his songs.
2. The Greek boy used to recite a poem of Homer in school.
3. The poems of the blind poet still delight the boys of the Britons.
4. The ancient poet has related in his poems about the Trojan contest.
5. After the Trojan contest Ulysses was wandering over the ocean for ten years.
6. The cleverness of Ulysses is known to boys from-the-poems of Homer.
7. The poems of Homer are filled with the names of famous Greeks and Trojans.
8. There were four rivers near the walls of Troy.
9. The Greeks and Trojans often fought on the banks of the rivers.
10. The Trojan rivers often carried the dead soldiers to the ocean.

XIV. CORPUS, gen. CORPOR-IS, neut. 'A BODY';**Stem CORPOR-***Ancient Customs.*

1. A Greek boy used to strengthen mind and body by severe rules of training.
2. The ancient Greeks desired healthy minds in healthy bodies.
3. The Greeks used to strengthen their bodies by labour, their minds by study.
4. Work was not hurtful to the body of the healthy man.
5. The ancient Britons used to have naked and painted bodies.
6. Once the Romans sailed to our shores.
7. The Britons attacked the Roman soldiers on the shore.
8. The sharp weapons of the Romans wounded the naked bodies of the Britons.
9. The swords were dangerous to the bare breasts of the soldiers.
10. Honest hearts are always in honest breasts.

XV. GENUS, gen. GENER-IS, neut. 'A RACE'; Stem GENER-*Ancient Customs.*

1. Among the Latin race crimes were formerly rare.
2. Their-bodies were exposed to great labours and burdens.

3. Wounds in front delighted the soldiers of the Latin race.
4. Great burdens were dear to the ancient race.
5. Soon crimes and vices overcame the people.
6. Works and burdens did not delight the men.
7. The new race of Romans was different from the old race.
8. Burdens were troublesome to the new, dear to the old race.
9. Soon the barbarians attacked the wicked and idle race.
10. Crimes and vices were the cause of the ruin of the Roman people.

XVI. SECOND CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD. PRESENT TENSE.

A Letter from a Friend.

1. If our friends are well, we are glad; we are well.
2. We have great sorrow, because you are not well.
3. I rejoice, if I have a letter daily.
4. Every day we sit many hours (*acc.*) on the shore.
5. We grieve always because we have not you.
6. First we study, then we exercise our bodies.
7. The slaves always warn us; then we throw balls for a long time.
8. We are always well, if we exercise our bodies.
9. The beauty of the shore holds and possesses us.
10. I always keep you in-memory (*abl.*). Farewell!

XVII. FUTURE AND IMPERFECT.

The Gymnasium.

1. Many towns of the Greeks used to have schools and gymnasia.
2. A Greek boy used to exercise his body in the gymnasium, his mind in the school.
3. The soldiers of the Greeks were strong in-body and mind (*abl.*).
4. The Roman boy used to feel (*habeo*) and owe thanks to the Greeks.
5. For the Greek instructor used to teach many kinds of games.
6. By strict rules the Greek used to train his body for (*ad*) battle.
7. The Roman boys were strong and flourishing owing to their games.
8. The fathers used to warn the boys: 'If you will exercise your bodies, you will be strong.'
9. The boys used to keep in-memory the words of their fathers.
10. We shall always be strong, if we shall keep in-memory the rules of strict training.

XVIII. Perfect stem *monu-*.

PERFECT, FUTURE PERFECT, AND PLUPERFECT.

Hercules.

1. Hercules stands out among the ancient Greeks on account of his strong body.
2. A large snake did not frighten the boy in his cradle.

3. The son of Jupiter held with his right-hand the monster.
4. The great danger did not frighten the strong boy.
5. Soon the snake lay dead in the cradle.
6. Afterwards the boy showed new signs of boldness.
7. He kept off the fierce wild-beasts from (*ab*) the flocks of his father.
8. He did not fear the fierce lions and bears.
9. With his-own right-hand the boy destroyed a fierce lion.
10. But he kept the booty as (*pro*) a sign of his victory.

XIX. *Hercules and Apollo.*

1. Hercules did not have a helmet and sword.
2. With his strong right-hand he held a large club.
3. The great hero did not fear dangers and contests.
4. The boldness of the fierce Greek was not pleasing to Juno (*dat.*).
5. And so the son of Jupiter for ten years obeyed a tyrant (*dat.*).
6. Apollo with kind words warned the angry hero.
7. 'Thou shalt complete a long life, if thou shalt have obeyed my words.'
8. 'Eurystheus, by reason of cruel Juno, will hold you.'
9. 'Thou shalt have great rewards, if thou shalt have completed the labours.'
10. 'Thou shalt not fear dangers, for my right-hand will have lent help.'

XX. SECOND CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

A Dialogue.

Horatius. What is frightening you, Marcus?

Marcus. I have studied for a long time, and do not (*neque*) keep my lesson in-my memory.

Horatius. Why are you afraid? Your master does not teach you to-day.

Marcus. Who will teach us? Why do you laugh-at me?

Horatius. I do not laugh-at you. Your master is not well.

Marcus. I am sorry because he is not well, but I dread the anger of the man.

Horatius. Cornelius will teach you to-day. Why do we not play-at ball?

Marcus. I scarcely have time. I have not studied enough.

Horatius. I will prevent you from study. You shall now play-at ball, then you shall exercise your mind.

Marcus. If it is pleasing to you, I will obey.

Horatius. I owe thanks to you.

XXI. *The Druids.*

1. The Gauls and Romans used to have different customs.
2. Caesar, a great writer and famous general, has related about the customs of the Gauls.
3. The Druids educate the boys and have the care of the sacrifices.
4. The Gauls hold (*have*) the race of Druids or priests in great honour.
5. They used to hold the race of knights in honour after the Druids.

6. The knights used to love war, the Druids had the care of sacrifices.
7. The Druids used to teach the boys and were the masters of morals.
8. The morals of the people were an object-of-care (*dat.*) to the Druids.
9. They used to keep in-memory many and sacred songs.
10. The Druids often recited songs about their customs to the Gauls.

XXII. FEMININE SUBSTANTIVES.

URBS, **gen.** URB-IS, **fem.** 'A CITY'; **Stem** URB-.

The Capitol.

1. Romulus, the first king of Rome, marked out the city.
2. Tarquinius built a citadel and temple on a small hill near the Forum.
3. The temple of Jupiter adorned the highest part of the citadel.
4. In the middle part of the temple a figure of the great god used to sit.
5. A figure of Minerva adorned the left part of the temple.
6. The right part of the temple was sacred to Juno.
7. The citadel of the city was under (*in*) the protection of Jupiter.
8. The goddess of victory used to dwell with Jupiter in the citadel.
9. Roman generals after a victory used to sacrifice to Jupiter.
10. The sacred citadel was an ornament and protection (*dat.*) to the city.

XXIII. *The Capitol (continued).*

1. The Romans adorned the front of the citadel with beautiful ornaments.
2. Brazen gates and golden statues were in the front of the temple.
3. The majesty of the king of the gods was worthy of a beautiful citadel.
4. The forces of the Gauls were once attacking the ramparts of the city.
5. By chance the guardians of the citadel, full of sleep, were not watching.
6. The barbarians were already on the highest part of the citadel.
7. But the Romans used to keep the sacred geese of Juno in the citadel.
8. The geese by loud cackling saved the city from danger.
9. The cackling of the geese aroused the forces in the citadel.
10. Soon the soldiers had thrown down the barbarians from the walls.

XXIV. PARISYLLABIC SUBSTANTIVES IN -IS.

CĪVIS, gen. cĪV-IS, masc. and fem. 'A CITIZEN'; Stem cĪV-.

Roman War-ships.

1. The Roman people formerly had a small fleet of war-ships.
2. The Carthaginians surpassed the Romans in-the-size and number of their ships.
3. The sailors of the Carthaginians had captured many towns in Sicily.
4. And so the Romans built war-ships and sailed to Sicily.

5. The Roman sailors built their war-ships from (*ex*) the war-ships of the Carthaginians.
6. The workmen built a high prow in the new ships.
7. A sailor used to steer (govern) the ship from the high stern.
8. In the middle of the ships they built a strong tower.
9. Sailors used to throw weapons from the towers on (*ad*) the ships of the enemies.
10. A brazen beak adorned the prows of the ships.

XXV. *Roman War-ships (continued).*

1. The sailors used to attack the ships of the enemy with the brazen beaks of their ships.
2. Often the beaks were destructive to the fleet of the enemy.
3. With adverse winds the sailors urged on their ships with oars.
4. But with favourable winds they fitted (*orno*) their fleet with sails.
5. Often they hastened their way with oars and sails.
6. A fierce storm had thrown a Carthaginian ship on the shore of Italy.
7. The Roman workmen built many ships from the Carthaginian ship.
8. Then the Romans sailed for Sicily with a large fleet.
9. The Roman ships routed the Carthaginian fleet.
10. Soon the Romans overcame their enemies and occupied the island of Sicily.

XXVI. NEUTER SUBSTANTIVES.

CAPUT, gen. CAPIT-IS, neut. 'A HEAD'; Stem CAPIT-.

Head-dress of the Greeks.

1. The ancient Greeks used to have long and beautiful hair (*pl.*).
2. The long hair used to protect the heads of the men from the sun.
3. Men often walked in the streets with bare head.
4. Travellers and hunters protected their heads from the heat of the sun.
5. They warded off the sun from their heads with beautiful skins.
6. The figure of Mercury never has a bare head.
7. Small wings adorn the covering of the head of Mercury.
8. Short (*tonsus*) hair was the sign of a boy, long hair the sign of a young-man.
9. Greek women rarely had beautiful coverings on their heads.
10. For women in Greece seldom walked through the streets or market-places.

XXVII. MARE, gen., MAR-IS, neut. 'THE SEA'; Stem MAR-.

Neptune.

1. Neptune, brother of Jupiter, had the dominion of the sea.
2. The Roman writers used to tell few tales about the sea.
3. For the ancient race of Romans feared the angry seas.
4. But among (*apud*) the Greek writers we have many tales about the seas.

5. Near the coast of Greece Neptune dwelt in a palace under the sea.
6. Brazen feet and golden manes adorned the horses of the god of the sea.
7. The horses used to carry Neptune over the seas.
8. Around the god in the waves of the seas danced strange monsters.
9. Under the command of Neptune were the angry winds and the vast sea.
10. The god carried in his right-hand a large trident.

XXVIII. ANIMAL, gen. ANIMAL-IS, neut. 'AN ANIMAL.'

Neptune and the walls of Troy.

1. Neptune and Apollo had once roused the anger of Jupiter.
2. And so the father of the gods condemned his brothers to (*ad*) a severe punishment.
3. Apollo and Neptune administered the commands of the Trojan king.
4. Neptune built the walls of Troy, and Apollo kept the flocks of the king.
5. Then Laomedon refused the rewards of the labours.
6. And so a large animal hastened out of the sea.
7. The Trojans used to appease the animal by the sacrifice of a girl.
8. By chance a cruel lot had condemned the daughter of the king.
9. But Hercules with his club killed the terrible animal.
10. Soon afterwards the Greeks besieged the walls of Troy for ten years.

XXIX. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

TRISTIS, TRISTE, 'SAD, GLOOMY.'

Tartarus.

1. Pluto used to govern the gloomy kingdom of Tartarus.
2. The spirits or shades of dead men dwelt in the mournful kingdom.
3. The Greek and Latin poets relate many tales about the terrible abode.
4. Mercury, the messenger of the gods, used to gather the sad shades to the gates of Tartarus.
5. The terrible waters of the river divided the abodes of the dead and living.
6. On the sad banks the mournful spirits await the terrible ferryman.
7. The mournful Charon carries the thin forms across the sad rivers.
8. Cerberus, a terrible dog, guards the gates of mournful Tartarus.
9. Serpents adorned the terrible heads of the cruel monster.
10. The immense dog wards off the sad spirits from the gloomy river.

XXX. *Tartarus (continued).*

1. The mournful crowd of shades sits on the gloomy bank.
2. All the spirits call Charon, the terrible ferryman.
3. Charon carries all the shades across the terrible river.

4. On the bank dwells Cerberus, the cruel dog.
5. Death is the common fate of all men.
6. The terrible sailor carries across the river the noble,
the brave, the young, the humble shades.
7. The threshold of Tartarus is the abode of the young
and graceful shades.
8. The miserable and ugly old-men dwell near the
young.
9. The spirits of illustrious heroes dwell in the furthest
part of the immense abode.
10. The fate of all the shades is sad and cruel.

XXXI. *Elysium.*

1. Near the sad abode of the shades are the green
fields of Elysium.
2. The shades of illustrious heroes dwell in the sweet
fields.
3. The blessed spirits enter the gates of the sweet
abode.
4. The shades of base men dwell in the mournful
kingdom of Tartarus.
5. In Tartarus the spirits of cruel men suffer cruel
punishments.
6. In Elysium sweet pleasures are the rewards of
noble lives.
7. A few mortals have entered the gloomy kingdom
of cruel Pluto.
8. The illustrious Orpheus desired his graceful wife.
9. Hercules snatched away Cerberus, the terrible
guardian of Tartarus.
10. The gloomy way to Tartarus was through an
ugly cave.

XXXII. ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS.

ĀCER, ĀCRIS, ĀCRE, 'KEEN.'

Mercury.

1. Jupiter had a celebrated son, Mercury.
2. The boy Mercury carried off the celebrated bulls of Apollo.
3. Mercury was the winged messenger of Jupiter and all the gods.
4. The quick messenger often used to hasten by a journey on land on behalf of the gods.
5. The poets relate celebrated tales about the journeys on foot.
6. The Greeks used to build many statues of the winged god on their roads.
7. The wisdom and eloquence of the fiery god were celebrated.
8. Mercury used to guard the spirits on their journeys on the earth.
9. Mercury was the god of roads and guardian of travellers.
10. Wings adorned the head and feet of the fiery messenger.

XXXIII. *The Chimaera.*

1. Apollo, the lively god of the lyre, was the leader of the Muses.
2. The Greek poets used to praise the goddesses of poetry.
3. The Muses had a fiery and winged horse.
4. The name of the celebrated horse (*dat.*) was Pegasus.

5. By the aid of Minerva the fiery horseman seized the swift horse.
6. By the aid of the lively animal Bellerophon overcame the fiery Chimaera.
7. The Chimaera, a monster of the earth, was ravaging the fields of Lycia.
8. Bellerophon hastened against the fiery monster on the back of the winged horse.
9. With swift and winged darts he killed the monster.
10. The winged arrows were destructive to the fiery monster.

XXXIV. *Bellerophon.*

1. Soon however the lively conqueror desired new dangers.
2. Journeys by land were not pleasing to the fiery mind.
3. Soon he aroused the terrible anger of the gods.
4. Then on the back of the fiery horse he desires a swift journey.
5. But the journey was destructive to the celebrated conqueror.
6. For the winged horse throws off the keen horseman from his back.
7. On the humble earth Bellerophon breathed out his spirit.
8. But the famous horse hastened his swift journey to the heaven.
9. The Greek poets used to reckon (have) the swift Pegasus in the number of the stars.
10. Writers to-day call Pegasus the winged horse of the Muses.

XXXV. ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION.

FĒLĪX, *gen.* FĒLĪ-CIS, 'HAPPY.'*Carthage.*

1. Dido, the unhappy queen, built the walls of Carthage.
2. After the Trojan war the bold Aeneas sailed to the kingdom of the simple queen.
3. But the fierce gods drove the bold sailor from the city.
4. Then the unhappy woman prepared a horrible death.
5. With her bold right-hand she set free her unhappy spirit.
6. After the death of the unhappy queen the town was happy for many years.
7. The simple Carthaginians sailed to the fertile fields of Sicily
8. Soon there was war between the warlike Romans and the bold Carthaginians.
9. At length the happy Romans drove the unhappy Carthaginians out of the island.
10. After many and fierce battles the Romans captured and destroyed Carthage.

XXXVI. SAPIENS, *gen.* SAPIENT-IS, 'WISE.'*Socrates.*

1. Among the wise men of Greece Socrates was remarkable.
2. He had a prudent mind in a strong body.
3. He was capable of immense labours and sufferings.

4. Young-men and old-men loved the wise and prudent philosopher.
5. In the market-places and in the gymnasia he taught the diligent pupils.
6. The Greek poets attacked the patient master with fiery words.
7. Soon fierce enemies accused the remarkable philosopher.
8. The base judges condemned the patient and prudent citizen.
9. With constant heart the prudent philosopher awaited death.
10. The loving young-men deplored the death of the wise master.

XXXVII. THIRD CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD. PRESENT TENSE.

Eruption of Vesuvius.

Clouds rise from Vesuvius. Suddenly flames surround the mountain. Thick ashes cover the town. The sailors turn the ship towards the mountain. My uncle binds his head with a linen-cloth. Ashes surround the ship. The sailors say: 'Whither do you bend your way? Thick ashes are covering you.' Then my uncle rises. But the ashes cover his-body. Soon he no longer lives. I lead my mother out of the town. We scarcely drag our feet. Darkness covers the land. At length the flames no longer surround the mountain. We bend our way to the town. We give thanks, because we still live. Ruins surround us. Ashes cover all the streets. If you understand our danger, I give thanks to you. Farewell.

XXXVIII. FUTURE AND IMPERFECT TENSES.

The Persians invade Greece.

1. Darius, king of the Persians, was ruling many soldiers.
2. Soon he was leading his forces against the Greeks.
3. The leader of the Persians was directing the fleet to Greece.
4. Darius was declaring war against - the - Greek citizens (*dat.*).
5. The Athenians were leading their forces out of the city.
6. The leader of the Athenians was saying to the other Greeks:
7. 'Darius will soon declare war against-Greece.'
8. 'If you will join forces, you will live in the memory of men.'
9. 'We will lead our forces out of the city against the enemy.'
10. 'We will not neglect the safety of the small cities.'

XXXIX. *Defeat of the Persians.*

1. 'You will lead your forces to our city and we will contend with the Persians.'
2. 'You will surround your camp with ramparts and ditches.'
3. 'The mountains will surround and protect the camp.'
4. 'We will join our forces and declare war against-the-enemy.'

5. 'We will protect our cities with our arms and weapons.'
6. Few states were leading their soldiers to the aid of the Athenians (*dat.*).
7. But the leader of the Athenians was not neglecting the safety of Greece.
8. Soon the Persians and the Athenians were contending with arms.
9. The battle was destructive to the forces of the Persians.
10. Soon the barbarians were directing their course to their fleet.

XL. PERFECT STEM REX-.

Boadicea.

1. Once upon a time Caesar led the Roman soldiers to Britain.
2. Then for many years the Romans ruled Britain.
3. By chance the Roman general had led his forces to a neighbouring island.
4. Soon Boadicea, the unhappy queen of the Iceni, declared war against-the-Romans (*dat.*).
5. The brave queen led her soldiers to battle.
6. Before the camp the unhappy woman thus spoke to her citizens:
7. 'I have not led you to battle without a cause.'
8. 'You have all understood the wrongs of my daughters.'
9. 'My robe has covered many and fierce wounds.'
10. 'On my back they have inflicted many blows.'

XLI. *Death of Boadicea.*

1. 'And so I have declared war against-the-cruel enemy (*pl.*).'
2. 'I have always loved my citizens with a great love.'
3. 'The barbarians shall never rule my people.'
4. 'I will lead my soldiers to battle and will direct the way.'
5. 'You will surround your queen and contend with the enemy.'
6. With fiery words the queen led her forces to battle.
7. At first the Iceni were conquering the soldiers of the Romans.
8. But the Romans had not neglected the arts of war.
9. Soon the enemy defeated the Britons with great disaster.
10. The wretched queen by a quick death avoided prison.

XLII. *A Dialogue.*

- Boy.* 1. We are always studying. We never have permission to play (*gen.*).
- Boy.* 2. Why do we not demand permission?
- Boy.* 3. Who will be ambassador? Who will attack the master?
- Boy.* 1. He rules us with a severe command.
- Boy.* 2. I will not be messenger. I am not an orator.
- Boy.* 3. He is not fond of playing and will refuse permission.

Boy. 1. Who will speak for (*pro*) us ?

Boy. 2. Tullius will fight for us. He is bold and eloquent.

Tullius. I am not afraid of the master. I will demand permission.

Boy. 1. We have a good cause. Our soldiers have been conquerors.

Tullius. I will hasten and I will plead your cause. The fault will not be mine if I shall not have been conqueror.

XLIII. A Dialogue.

Tullius. Good day, master !

Master. Why hastens Tullius to me ?

Tullius. The time invites us to play. We ask your permission on account of the victory of our soldiers.

Master. The boys are always playing. They never study.

Tullius. But the soldiers are not always conquerors.

Master. I will give permission, if you will study earnestly afterwards.

Tullius. I will be surety. We will work with great care.

Master. You will play in the field ; you will not wander in the streets.

Tullius. I give thanks to you on behalf of all the boys.

Master. Farewell. I shall rejoice if you will play earnestly and work afterwards with great diligence.

XLIV. FOURTH DECLENSION.

MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES IN -US.

PORTUS, gen. PORTŪ-s, masc. 'A HARBOUR.'

Celebrated Harbours.

1. The Greeks (had) many harbours, the Romans had few.
2. The writers often relate about the harbours of Athens and Corinth.
3. The Greeks surrounded the harbour of Athens with high walls.
4. Then they built long walls from the city to the harbour.
5. And so in-time of war a safe road used to lead between the walls to the harbours.
6. The famous temple of Minerva adorned the entrance of the harbour.
7. The harbours of Corinth had difficult approaches.
8. Many ships used to sail from the harbours of Asia to the harbours of Corinth.
9. The citizens of Corinth built the first war-ships in their harbours.
10. The city of Corinth, by reason of the harbours, was once famous.

XLV. EXERCITUS, gen. EXERCITŪ-s, masc. 'AN ARMY.'

Caesar in Gaul.

1. Caesar for many years was general of the Roman army in Gaul.
2. In-winter he used to keep (*teneo*) the infantry and cavalry in camp.

3. At-the-beginning-of (*primus*) summer he used to lead the army out of winter-quarters.
4. Many towns of the Gauls had difficult approaches.
5. But the army of Caesar overcame the cavalry and infantry of the barbarians.
6. Then Caesar built a large fleet in the harbours of Gaul.
7. He transported great forces of cavalry and infantry to Britain.
8. From the harbours of Gaul he had easy approaches to the coast of Britain.
9. The sailors used to propel their ships by the use of oars and sails.
10. Caesar with his army sails across the sea to Britain.

XLVI. *Caesar in Britain.*

1. The Britons in-great fear hastened to the woods.
2. The camp of the barbarians had difficult approaches through the woods.
3. But the army of the barbarians did not await the arrival of the cavalry.
4. With great tumult they hastened their flight to their hiding-places.
5. Soon the enemy collect their chariots and await the attack of Caesar.
6. The attack of Caesar's army was destructive to the cavalry and infantry of the enemy.
7. Caesar leads the army to the harbour and hastens his return to Gaul.
8. The great waves of the sea overcome a few ships.
9. He transported the other ships without danger to the harbours of Gaul.
10. Then he led his army out of the ships and placed the soldiers in winter-quarters.

XLVII. NEUTER SUBSTANTIVES IN -U.

GENU, **gen.** GENŪ-S, **neut.** 'A KNEE.'*The Horns of Animals.*

1. Stags and bulls have large horns.
2. The shape and size of the horns are different.
3. The horns of bulls are sharp and strong.
4. Stags have slender and thin antlers.
5. The shape of the antler of a stag is often like to a branch.
6. A bull and a stag fight with their horns.
7. The hunter values highly the graceful antlers.
8. Elephants have large knees and strong tusks.
9. The hunters fix the body of the stag on spits.
10. Formerly we had many spits: now we have few.

XLVIII. FIFTH DECLENSION.

RĒS, **gen.** RE-I, **fem.** 'A THING.'*The Signal for Battle.*

1. The brave general had led his troops into line-of-battle.
2. Before the signal of battle he said a few words to the line-of-battle.
3. 'I have great hope to-day in your fidelity.'
4. 'Base men have led the republic into danger.'
5. 'I demand deeds not words from the line-of-battle.'
6. 'The enemy have small hope of victory.'
7. 'God rules the fortune of all things.'
8. 'The fear of adversity will not frighten you.'
9. 'The safety of the republic is in your fidelity.'
10. Then the general gives the signal to the line-of-battle.

XLIX. *Dĭēs*, gen. *Dĭē-i*, masc. 'A DAY.'

About Days.

1. In Britain we have long days in-summer, short in-winter.
2. The light of the sun illuminates the day.
3. The first day of the year was sacred to Janus.
4. The Romans had a large number of sacred days.
5. The priest used to proclaim the festal days.
6. On-festal days the theatres were filled with citizens.
7. On-birthdays the Roman women used to give offerings to Juno.
8. A Roman on-his birthday used to have many presents.
9. All animals love the light and heat of day.
10. We call the middle part of the day mid-day (*acc.*).

L. FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, FUTURE, AND IMPERFECT TENSES.

Hercules.

1. You all know many tales concerning the life of Hercules.
2. Hercules used to serve a cruel tyrant (*dat.*) for many years.
3. The cruel anger of Juno will never sleep.
4. Juno was punishing Hercules instead of (*pro*) the father of Hercules.

5. The queen of heaven punishes the son of Jupiter with many labours.
6. While the boy is sleeping in his cradle, he hears a great disturbance.
7. Huge serpents rage around the cradle.
8. Hercules without help frees himself from the danger.
9. The attendants sleep and do not (*neque*) guard the boy.
10. Why, O Juno, dost thou rage thus and nourish thy anger?

LI. *Hercules and Apollo.*

1. Hercules hears the sweet words of Apollo.
2. 'Juno will set you free if you will serve the tyrant' (*dat.*).
3. 'Chiron, the famous Centaur, knows all kinds of arts.'
4. 'He will guard you and set you free from many dangers.'
5. 'If you will hear my words you will soften the wrath of Juno.'
6. Hercules hears the words of the god and finishes his labours.
7. Then the angry goddess sets free the son of Jupiter from the tyrant.
8. The fierce monsters no longer rage in the fields of Greece.
9. For Hercules sets free the inhabitants from danger.
10. Then Juno softens her wrath and sets free the hero.

LII. PERFECT STEM AUDIV.

Tantalus, Sisyphus and Ixion.

1. You have already heard about the terrible kingdom of Pluto.
2. You will now hear about the terrible punishment of three mortals.
3. Tantalus, Sisyphus, Ixion never will have finished their labours.
4. Tantalus always stands in water and thirsts.
5. Cruel chains bound the hands and feet of Ixion to a swift wheel.
6. The gods punished Sisyphus on account of cruelty.
7. The cruel king of Corinth had fortified his town.
8. Then he used to rage against (*in* with *acc.*) the wretched travellers.
9. Jupiter heard the prayers and vows of the travellers.
10. Mars, the god of war, binds and guards the cruel king.

LIII. *Tantalus, Sisyphus and Ixion (continued).*

1. Sisyphus in Tartarus never sleeps, never finishes his task.
2. The gods bound the hands and feet of Ixion to a wheel.
3. Tantalus will always be thirsty and will always be hungry.
4. Sisyphus had punished travellers with cruel blows.
5. Tantalus used to unfold the secrets of the gods to mortals.

6. Ixion had entangled the father of his wife in an ambush.
7. And so Mercury never will have freed the hands of Ixion from the chains.
8. The god turns the wheel in the sky.
9. So the gods will have punished cruelty and bad faith.
10. The three mortals never sleep, are always hungry and thirsty, never finish their labours.

VOCABULARIES

I.

clāmor, -ōris, *m.*, shout.
 creō, 1 *v. a.*, I elect.
 dolor, -ōris, *m.*, grief.
 enim, *conj.*, for.
 honor, -ōris, *m.*, honour.
 imperātor, -ōris, *m.*, a general.
 inter, *prep. with acc.*, between,
 among.
 liber, -era, -erum, *adj. with*
abl., free from.

Marius, -i, *m.*, Marius (a
 Roman general).
 orātor, -ōris, *m.*, an orator.
 pastor, -ōris, *m.*, a shepherd.
 scriptor, -ōris, *m.*, a writer.
 terror, -ōris, *m.*, terror.
 timor, -ōris, *m.*, fear.
 uxor, -ōris, *f.*, a wife.
 victor, -ōris, *m.*, a conqueror.
 voco, 1 *v. a.*, I call.

II.

amor, -ōris, *m.*, love.
 cumulo, 1 *v. a.*, I load.
 dēfensor, -ōris, *m.*, defender.
 dictātor, -ōris, *m.*, a dictator
 (chief magistrate).
 error, -ōris, *m.*, a mis-
 take.

inimicus, -i, *m.*, an enemy
 (private).
 praetor, -ōris, *m.*, a praetor,
 leader.
 solum, *adv.*, only.
 Sulla, -ae, *m.*, Sulla (a Roman
 general).

III.

color, -ōris, *m.*, colour.
 flōs, flōris, *m.*, flower.
 habēbant, they had.
 habent, they have.
 mōs, mōris, *m.*, custom.

odor, -ōris, *m.*, scent.
 repudio, 1 *v. a.*, reject.
 sevērus, -i, -um, *adj.*, severe.
 varius, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 various.

IV.

agger, -eris, *m.*, a rampart.
 anser, -eris, *m.*, a goose.
 carcer, -eris, *m.*, a prison.
 circumdo, 1 *v. a.*, I surround.
 clangor, -ōris, *m.*, cackling.
 improbus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wicked.
 Iuppiter, *m.*, Jupiter. (*acc.*
 Iovem, *gen. Iovis*, *dat. Iovi*,
 abl. Iove; Iuppiter *being*
 contracted for Iovispater.)

paene, *adv.*, almost.
 propter, *prep. with acc.*, by
 reason of.
 quondam, *adv.*, once.
 sub, *prep. with abl.*, under.
 vicinus, -a, -um, *adj.*, near.
 vigilo, 1 *v. n.*, I watch, I am
 awake.
 vinculum, -i, *n.*, a bond, chain.

V.

albus, -a, -um, *adj.*, white.
 frāter, frātris, *m.*, brother.
 imperium, -ii, *n.*, rule, com-
 mand.
 māter, mātris, *f.*, mother.
 mortui, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the dead.
 pater, pātris, *m.*, father.

Plūtō, -ōnis, *m.*, Pluto.
 postulo, 1 *v. a.*, I demand.
 Rhea, -ae, *f.*, Rhea.
 sēparo, 1 *v. a.*, I divide.
 Tartarus, -i, *m.*, Tartarus (the
 lower regions).
 vindico, 1 *v. a.*, I claim.

VI.

aegrōto , 1 <i>v. n.</i> , I am ill.	mīgro , 1 <i>v. n.</i> , I depart.
ambulo , 1 <i>v. n.</i> , I walk.	nondum , <i>adv.</i> , not yet.
centum , <i>num. adj.</i> , a hundred.	quam , <i>conj.</i> , how.
cōrae , -ārum, <i>f. pl.</i> , waxen tablets (for writing on).	quia , <i>conj.</i> , because.
commeo , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I go (frequently).	quō , <i>adv.</i> , whither.
elementa , -ōrum, <i>n. pl.</i> , the elements, rudiments.	recito , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I recite, read.
formo , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I form, shape.	satis , <i>adv.</i> , sufficiently, tolerably.
	scriptum , -i, <i>n.</i> , writing.
	villa , -ae, <i>f.</i> , a country-house.

VII.

aeger , -gra, -grum, <i>adj.</i> , sick.	ferōcia , -ae, <i>f.</i> , savageness.
amicitia , -ae, <i>f.</i> , friendship.	leo , -ōnis, <i>m.</i> , a lion.
anteā , <i>adv.</i> , previously.	posteā , <i>adv.</i> , afterwards.
arēna , -ae, <i>f.</i> , an arena (place of combat in amphitheatre).	sāno , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I heal.
	spectātor , -ōris, <i>m.</i> , a spectator.
	venia , -ae, <i>f.</i> , pardon.

VIII.

cantandum , -i, <i>n.</i> , singing (<i>a gerund, not used in nom.</i>).	nego , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I deny, refuse.
cauda , -ae, <i>f.</i> , tail.	pāvo , -ōnis, <i>m.</i> , peacock.
forma , -ae, <i>f.</i> , shape, beauty.	penna , -ae, <i>f.</i> , feather.
Iūno , -ōnis, <i>f.</i> , Juno.	sermo , -ōnis, <i>m.</i> , conversation.
luscinia , -ae, <i>f.</i> , nightingale.	soror , -ōris, <i>f.</i> , sister.
	superbus , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , proud.

IX.

adversārius , -ii, <i>m.</i> , an opponent.	obses , -idis, <i>m.</i> , hostage.
bracchium , -ii, <i>n.</i> , an arm (of the body).	pedes , -itis, <i>m.</i> , footman, foot-soldier.
eques , -itis, <i>m.</i> , horseman, horse-soldier.	propulso , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I ward off, beat off.
miles , -itis, <i>m.</i> , soldier.	sinister , -tra, -trum, <i>adj.</i> , left.

X.

Carthāgo, -ginis, *f.*, Carthage.
comes, -itis, *m. and f.*, a com-
rade.
fortitūdo, -dinis, *f.*, bravery.
homo, -minis, *m. and f.*, a
human being, a man.
infidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, faithless.
lētum, -i, *n.*, death.

multitūdo, -dinis, *f.*, band,
multitude.
origo, -ginis, *f.*, commence-
ment, origin.
pulchritūdo, -dinis, *f.*, beauty.
Tyrius, -a, -um, *adj.*, Tyrian
(of Tyre, a city in Phoe-
nicia, north of Palestine).
virgo, -ginis, *f.*, a maiden.

XI.

Catilina, -ae, *m.*, Catiline (a
conspirator).
Cicero, -ōnis, *m.*, Cicero (an
orator).
coniūrātio, -ōnis, *f.*, a con-
spiracy.
consul, -ulis, *m.*, a consul
(Roman magistrate).
contrā, *prep. with acc.*, against.
grātulātio, -ōnis, *f.*, congratu-
lation.

Latīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Latin
(of Latium, the country
of which Rome was the
capital).
legio, -ōnis, *f.*, a legion.
nātio, -ōnis, *f.*, nation.
ōrātio, -ōnis, *f.*, a speech.
prō, *prep. with abl.*, for, on
behalf of, as.
prōditio, -ōnis, *f.*, treachery.

XII.

Antōnius, -ii, *m.*, Antonius
(the Roman triumvir).
Caesar, -aris, *m.*, Caesar.
contentio, -ōnis, *f.*, a dispute.

dicio, -ōnis, *m.*, sway, power.
fortūna, -ae, *f.*, fortune.
mūtātio, -ōnis, *f.*, change.
Pompēius, -i, *m.*, Pompey.

XIII

Achilles, -is, *m.*, Achilles.
 caecus, -a, -um, *adj.*, blind.
 carmen, -minis, *n.*, poem, song.
 certāmen, -minis, *n.*, contest.
 flūmen, -minis, *n.*, river.
 Hector, -oris, *m.*, Hector (son
 of Priam, king of Troy).

Helena, -ae, *f.*, Helen.
 Homērus, -i, *m.*, Homer (an
 early Greek poet).
 ingenium, -ii, *n.*, cleverness.
 labor, -ōris, *m.*, labour.
 nōmen, -minis, *n.*, name.

XIV.

corpus, -poris, *n.*, a body.
 disciplina, -ae, *f.*, training.
 firmo, 1 *v. a.*, I strengthen.
 frigus, -goris, *n.*, cold.
 honestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, honest.
 itaque, *conj.*, and so.
 litus, -toris, *n.*, shore.
 metallum, -i, *n.*, metal.

neque or nec, *conj.*, and not, nor.
 nūdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, naked,
 bare.
 pectus, -toris, *n.*, breast.
 philosophus, -i, *m.*, a philo-
 sopher.
 pictus, -a, -um, *adj.*, painted.
 sānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, healthy.

XV.

adversus, -a, -um, *adj.*, turned
 toward, in front.
 genus, -eris, *n.*, a kind, race.
 obnoxius, -a, -um, *adj.*, exposed
 to (*with dat.*).
 onus, -eris, *n.*, a burden.
 opus, -eris, *n.*, a work, labour.

rārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, rare.
 scelus, -eris, *n.*, a crime.
 signum, -i, *n.*, a sign.
 tempus, -oris, *n.*, time.
 vitium, -ii, *n.*, vice.
 vulnus, -eris, *n.*, a wound.

XVI.

ardeo, 2 v. n., I am hot, burn.	possideo, 2 v. a., I possess.
doceo, 2 v. a., I teach.	quod, <i>conj.</i> , because.
doleo, 2 v. n., I grieve.	quotīdī, <i>adv.</i> , every day, daily.
exerceo, 2 v. a., I exercise, train.	sedeo, 2 v. n., I sit.
experientia, -ae, <i>f.</i> , experience.	sōl, sōlis, <i>m.</i> , the sun.
gaudeo, 2 v. n., I rejoice, am glad.	studeo, 2 v. n., I study.
habeo, 2 v. a., I have.	teneo, 2 v. a., I hold, keep (<i>with abl.</i> , memoriā, in memory).
moneo, 2 v. a., I warn, advise.	valeo, 2 v. n., I am well, am strong.
moveo, 2 v. a., I move, throw.	vehementer, <i>adv.</i> , vigorously.
pila, -ae, <i>f.</i> , a ball (pilam moveo, I play-at ball).	

XVII.

dēbeo, 2 v. a., I owe.	propter, <i>prep. with acc.</i> , on account of.
flōreo, 2 v. n., I flourish.	schola, -ae, <i>f.</i> , a school, place of learning.
gymnasium, -ii, <i>n.</i> , gymna- sium.	sē, <i>sing. and plur., reflex. pron.</i> , <i>acc. case</i> (<i>gen. sui, dat.</i> <i>sibi, abl. sē</i>), himself, her- self, themselves.
lūdi, -ōrum, <i>m. pl.</i> , games.	
praeceptor, -ōris, <i>m.</i> , an in- structor.	

XVIII.

armenta, -ōrum, <i>n. pl.</i> , flocks.	multum, <i>adv.</i> , much, very.
cūnae, -ārum, <i>f. pl.</i> , cradle.	praebeo, 2 v. a., I show; lend.
dēleo, 2 v. a., I destroy; <i>perfect</i> , dēlēv-i.	prohibeo, 2 v. a., I keep off.
dum, <i>conj.</i> , while.	serpens, -entis, <i>m. and f.</i> , a snake.
ēmineo, 2 v. n., I stand out.	signum, -i, <i>n.</i> , a sign.
Hercules, -is, <i>m.</i> , Hercules.	timeo, 2 v. a., I fear.
iaceo, 2 v. n., I lie, lie dead.	terreo, 2 v. a., I frighten.
infans, -tis, <i>m.</i> , an infant.	ursus, -i, <i>m.</i> , a bear.
lateo, 2 v. n., I lie hid.	validus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , strong.

XIX.

Apollo, -inis, <i>m.</i> , Apollo (god of the sun).	iubeo, 2 <i>v. a.</i> , I order.
benignus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , kind.	Mycēnae, -arum, <i>f. pl.</i> , Mycenae (ancient town in Greece).
clāva, -ae, <i>f.</i> , club.	pāreo, 2 <i>v. n.</i> , I obey (<i>followed by dative</i>).
compleo, 2 <i>v. a.</i> , I complete ; <i>perfect complēv-i</i> .	placeo, 2 <i>v. n.</i> , I please (<i>with dative</i>).
Eurystheus, -ei, <i>m.</i> , Eurystheus (ruler of Mycenae).	

XX.

adsum, <i>v. n.</i> , I am present, at hand.	rideo, 2 <i>v. a.</i> , I laugh-at.
domi (<i>adverbial form</i>), at home.	studium, -ii, <i>n.</i> , study.
horreo, 2 <i>v. a.</i> , I dread.	tardus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , slow.
maneo, 2 <i>v. n.</i> , I remain.	tintinnābulum, -i, <i>n.</i> , a bell (signal-bell).
modus, -i, <i>m.</i> , limit.	vix, <i>adv.</i> , scarcely.
praescriptum, -i, <i>n.</i> , a task, lesson.	

XXI.

apud, <i>prep. with acc.</i> , among.	privātus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , private.
cūra, -ae, <i>f.</i> , care (<i>pred. dat. curae</i> , an object of care).	publicus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , public.
etiam, <i>adv.</i> , also.	sacerdōs, -ōtis, <i>m.</i> , a priest.
mando, 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I entrust, commit.	sacrificium, -ii, <i>n.</i> , a sacrifice.
mōs, mōris, <i>m.</i> , custom ; in <i>plur.</i> , morals, customs.	secundus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , second.
	vel, <i>conj.</i> , or.

XXII.

aeternus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , eternal.	mons, montis, <i>m.</i> , a hill,
ars, artis, <i>f.</i> , art.	mountain.
arx, arcis, <i>f.</i> , citadel.	pars, partis, <i>f.</i> , part.
dēsigno, 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I mark out.	rex, rēgis, <i>m.</i> , a king.
dexter, -tra, -trum, <i>adj.</i> , right.	Rōmulus, -i, <i>m.</i> , Romulus.
gens, gentis, <i>f.</i> , race, people.	summus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , highest; the top of.
medius, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , middle.	Tarquinius, -ii, <i>m.</i> , Tarquinius.
	urbs, urbis, <i>f.</i> , a city.

XXIII.

aēneus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , brazen.	māiestas, -ātis, <i>f.</i> , majesty.
aureus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , golden.	nox, noctis, <i>f.</i> , night.
dēturbo, 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I throw down.	somnus, -i, <i>m.</i> , sleep.
frons, frontis, <i>f.</i> , front.	

XXIV.

altus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , high.	nāvis, -is, <i>f.</i> , a ship (nāvis longa, a war-ship).
civis, -is, <i>m. and f.</i> , a citizen.	prōra, -ae, <i>f.</i> , a prow.
classis, -is, <i>f.</i> , a fleet.	Pūnicus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , Cartha- ginian.
hostis, -is, <i>m. and f.</i> , an enemy (usually in plur.).	puppis, -is, <i>f.</i> , a stern (of a ship).
iacto, 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I throw.	turris, -is, <i>f.</i> , a tower.
magnitūdo, -inis, <i>f.</i> , size.	

XXV.

adversus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , ad- verse, contrary.	rostrum, -i, <i>n.</i> , a beak (of a ship).
mātūro, 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I hasten.	secundus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , favour- able.
medius, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , middle (media navis, the middle of the ship).	transtrum, -i, <i>n.</i> , a cross-bench.
rēmus, -i, <i>m.</i> , an oar.	trirēmis, -is, <i>f.</i> , a trireme (ship with three banks of oars).
	vēlum, -i, <i>n.</i> , a sail.

XXVI.

aestivus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , of summer.	fēmina, -ae, <i>f.</i> , a woman.
arceo, 2 <i>v. a.</i> , I ward off (<i>with prep. ab</i> , from).	iuvenis, -is, <i>m.</i> , a young-man (<i>gen. plur. iuvenum</i>).
caput, -itis, <i>n.</i> , head.	pellis, -is, <i>f.</i> , a skin.
Charon, -ontis, <i>m.</i> , Charon (the ferryman in the lower world).	rārō, <i>adv.</i> , rarely.
crinis, -is, <i>m.</i> , the hair (<i>generally used in plural</i>).	tegumentum, -i, <i>n.</i> , a covering.
	tonsus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , cropped, short.
	vēnātor, -ōris, <i>m.</i> , a hunter.
	viātor, -ōris, <i>m.</i> , a traveller.

XXVII.

aqua, -ae, <i>f.</i> , water.	pēs, pedis, <i>m.</i> , a foot.
fābula, -ae, <i>f.</i> , tale, story.	salto, 1 <i>v. n.</i> , I dance.
iuba, -ae, <i>f.</i> , mane.	tridens, -entis, <i>m.</i> , a trident (a three-pronged spear).
mare, maris, <i>n.</i> , the sea.	vastus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , vast.
palātium, -ii, <i>n.</i> , a palace.	

XXVIII.

administro, 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I administer.	Lāomedon, -ontis, <i>m.</i> , Lao-medon.
animal, -ālis, <i>n.</i> , animal.	moenia, -ium, <i>n. pl.</i> , walls (of a town).
dīrus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , dreadful, terrible.	ōrāculum, -i, <i>n.</i> , oracle.
fātum, -i, <i>n.</i> , fate.	plāco, 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I appease.
	sors, sortis, <i>f.</i> , lot.

XXIX.

anima, -ae, *f.*, a spirit.
 brevis, -e, *adj.*, short.
 canis, -is, *m.*, a dog (*gen. plur.*
 canum).
 congrego, *v. a.*, I gather,
 collect.
 crudēlis, -e, *adj.*, cruel.
 hinc, *adv.*, hence, from here.
 immānis, -e, *adj.*, immense.
 iter, itineris, *n.*, journey.
 limen, -inis, *n.*, threshold.
 lūgūbris, -e, *adj.*, mournful.

mānes, -ium, *m.*, shades (of the
 departed).
 portitor, -ōris, *m.*, a ferryman
 sēdēs, -is, *f.*, abode.
 tenuis, -e, *adj.*, thin.
 terribilis, -e, *adj.*, terrible.
 tristis, -e, *adj.*, sad, gloomy.
 turpis, -e, *adj.*, base, ugly.
 Styx, Stygis, *f.*, the Styx (a
 river of the lower world).
 vivus, -a, -um, *adj.*, living.

XXX.

appello, *v. a.*, I call.
 commūnis, -e, *adj.*, common.
 dēformis, -e, *adj.*, shapeless.
 dulcis, -e, *adj.*, sweet, pleasant.
 fortis, -e, *adj.*, brave.
 gracilis, -e, *adj.*, graceful.
 hostilis, -e, *adj.*, hostile.
 humilis, -e, *adj.*, humble.
 illustris, -e, *adj.*, illustrious.
 iuvenis, -is, *m. and f.*, young
 (*gen. plur. iuvenum*).

miserābilis, -e, *adj.*, miserable.
 mors, mortis, *f.*, death.
 nōbilis, -e, *adj.*, noble.
 omnis, -e, *adj.*, all, whole.
 ripa, -ae, *f.*, bank.
 senex, -is, *m.*, old man (*gen.*
 plur. senum).
 turba, -ae, *f.*, crowd.
 ultimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, furthest.

XXXI.

arvum, -i, <i>n.</i> , field.	horribilis, -e, <i>adj.</i> , horrible.
beātus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , blessed, happy.	interdum, <i>adv.</i> , sometimes.
custōs, -ōdis, <i>m.</i> , guardian.	intro, 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I enter.
damnātus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , con- demned.	mortālis, -is, <i>m. and f.</i> , a mortal.
do, 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I give (dant poenas, they suffer punishment).	ob, <i>prep. with acc.</i> , on account of.
Elysium, -ii, <i>n.</i> , Elysium (the abode of the blest).	Orpheus, -i, <i>m.</i> , Orpheus (the famous singer).
	viridis, -e, <i>adj.</i> , green.
	voluptas, -ātis, <i>f.</i> , pleasure.

XXXII.

acer, ācris, ācre, <i>adj.</i> , keen, fiery.	foot (pedestria itinera, journeys on foot).
celeber, -bris, -bre, <i>adj.</i> , cele- brated.	terrestris, -tre, <i>adj.</i> , of the earth or land.
celer, -is, -e, <i>adj.</i> , quick.	volucer, -cris, -cre, <i>adj.</i> , winged.
pedester, -tris, -tre, <i>adj.</i> , on	

XXXIII.

alacer, -cris, -cre, <i>adj.</i> , lively.	dux, ducis, <i>m.</i> , a leader.
Bellerophon, -ontis, <i>m.</i> , Bel- lerophon (a famous horse- man).	equester, -tris, -tre, <i>adj.</i> , equestrian (of a horseman).
Chimaera, -ae, <i>f.</i> , the Chimaera (a fire-breathing mon- ster).	Lycia, -ae, <i>f.</i> , Lycia (a country in Asia Minor).
dē, <i>prep. with abl.</i> , from, down from.	lyra, -ae, <i>f.</i> , lyre.
	Pegasus, -i, <i>m.</i> , Pegasus (a winged horse).
	tergum, -i, <i>n.</i> , back.

XXXIV.

<i>efflo</i> , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I breathe out.	<i>sidus</i> , - <i>eris</i> , <i>n.</i> , a star, constellation.
<i>immortalis</i> , - <i>e</i> , <i>adj.</i> , immortal.	

XXXV.

<i>ātrox</i> , - <i>ōcis</i> , <i>adj.</i> , horrible.	<i>infelix</i> , - <i>icis</i> , <i>adj.</i> , unhappy.
<i>audax</i> , - <i>ācis</i> , <i>adj.</i> , bold.	<i>invidus</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> , jealous.
<i>Carthāginiensis</i> , - <i>e</i> , <i>adj.</i> , Carthaginian.	<i>potentia</i> , - <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> , power.
<i>felix</i> , - <i>icis</i> , <i>adj.</i> , happy, fortunate, prosperous.	<i>rapax</i> , - <i>ācis</i> , <i>adj.</i> , rapacious, greedy.
<i>ferax</i> , - <i>ācis</i> , <i>adj.</i> , fertile.	<i>simplex</i> , - <i>icis</i> , <i>adj.</i> , simple.
<i>ferox</i> , - <i>ōcis</i> , <i>adj.</i> , fierce, warlike.	<i>vēlox</i> , - <i>ōcis</i> , <i>adj.</i> , swift.

XXXVI.

<i>accūso</i> , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I attack, accuse.	<i>levo</i> , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I lighten, alleviate.
<i>amans</i> , - <i>antis</i> , <i>adj.</i> , loving.	<i>mens</i> , <i>mentis</i> , <i>f.</i> , mind.
<i>Athēniensis</i> , - <i>e</i> , <i>adj.</i> , Athenian.	<i>neglegens</i> , - <i>entis</i> , <i>adj.</i> , careless of (<i>with gen.</i>).
<i>calor</i> , - <i>ōris</i> , <i>m.</i> , heat.	<i>patiens</i> , - <i>entis</i> , <i>adj.</i> , patient ; <i>with gen.</i> , capable of.
<i>constans</i> , - <i>antis</i> , <i>adj.</i> , constant, firm.	<i>plōro</i> , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I deplore.
<i>damno</i> , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I condemn (capitis, to death ; <i>lit.</i> , of the head).	<i>praestans</i> , - <i>antis</i> , <i>adj.</i> , remarkable.
<i>diligens</i> , - <i>entis</i> , <i>adj.</i> , diligent.	<i>prūdens</i> , - <i>entis</i> , <i>adj.</i> , prudent.
<i>discipulus</i> , - <i>i</i> , <i>m.</i> , a pupil.	<i>sapiens</i> , - <i>entis</i> , <i>adj.</i> , wise.
<i>ingens</i> , - <i>entis</i> , <i>adj.</i> , immense.	<i>Sōcrates</i> , - <i>is</i> , <i>m.</i> , Socrates.
<i>invidia</i> , - <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> , ill-will, jealousy.	<i>vēritas</i> , - <i>ātis</i> , <i>f.</i> , truth.
<i>iūdex</i> , - <i>icis</i> , <i>m.</i> , a judge.	

XXXVII.

ago, 3 <i>v. a.</i> , I do (<i>ago gratias</i> , I give thanks).	neglego, 3 <i>v. a.</i> , I neglect.
avunculus, -i, <i>m.</i> , an uncle.	non iam, no longer.
cingo, 3 <i>v. a.</i> , I surround.	nūbēs, -is, <i>f.</i> , a cloud.
cinis, -eris, <i>m.</i> , ashes.	postridiē, <i>adv.</i> , on the next day.
densus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , thick.	rego, 3 <i>v. a.</i> , I rule, guide.
dico, 3 <i>v. a.</i> , I say, speak.	salūs, -ūtis, <i>f.</i> , safety.
dirigo, 3 <i>v. a.</i> , I direct.	stringo, 3 <i>v. a.</i> , I bind.
dūco, 3 <i>v. a.</i> , I lead.	surgo, 3 <i>v. n.</i> , I rise.
flecto, 3 <i>v. a.</i> , I bend, turn.	tego, 3 <i>v. a.</i> , I cover, protect.
intellego, 3 <i>v. a.</i> , I understand.	traho, 3 <i>v. a.</i> , I drag, draw.
linteum, -i, <i>n.</i> , linen-cloth.	vivo, 3 <i>v. n.</i> , I live.

XXXVIII.

confligo, 3 <i>v. n.</i> , I contend (<i>with</i> <i>prep. cum</i>).	declare war against-the- Romans).
Dārēus, -ii, <i>m.</i> , Darius.	iungo, 3 <i>v. a.</i> , I join.
indico, 3 <i>v. a.</i> , I declare (<i>with dat. of person</i> ; <i>bel-</i> <i>lum Romanis indico</i> , I	libertas, -ātis, <i>f.</i> , liberty.
	Mēdi, -ōrum, <i>m.</i> , the Medes.
	Persae, -arum, <i>m.</i> , the Persians.

XXXIX.

civitas, -ātis, <i>f.</i> , state.	interē, <i>adv.</i> , meanwhile.
diligō, 3 <i>v. a.</i> , I cherish, love.	

XL.

gero, 3 *v. a.*, I wage.

infigo, 3 *v. a.*, I inflict.

Mona, -ae, *f.*, the Isle of Man.

Nero, -ōnis, *m.*, Nero (a Roman emperor).

NOTE. Perfect stems will be found in the English-Latin Index, and also on page 104.

XLI.

ars, **artis**, *f.*, art.

clādēs, -is, *f.*, a disaster, defeat.

Londinium, -ii, *n.*, London.

malum, -i, *n.*, misfortune, wrong.

pallium, -ii, *n.*, cloak, robe.

struo, 3 *v. a.*, I build, prepare.

venēnum, -i, *n.*, poison.

XLII.

aptior, *comp. adj.*, more fitted.

causa, -ae, *f.*, cause (*causam* dico, I plead a cause).

citius, *comp. adv.*, more quickly.

culpa, -ae, *f.*, blame, fault.

difficilis, -e, *adj.*, difficult, inaccessible; slow.

ēloquens, -entis, *adj.*, eloquent.

extorqueo, 2 *v. a.*, I wrench.

facilis, -e, *adj.*, easy, inclined; quick.

invito, 1 *v. a.*, I invite.

lēgātus, -i, *m.*, ambassador.

lūdendum, -i, *n.*, play, play-

ing (*a gerund*, not used in *nom.*).

lūdo, 3 *v. n.*, I play.

nēmo, *acc.* -inem, *dat.* -ini, *m.* and *f.*, nobody (other cases not used).

omnia, *n. pl.* of *omnis*, all things.

profectō, *adv.*, without doubt, surely.

quam, *conj.*, than.

tam, *conj.*, so.

venia, -ae, *f.*, permission, leave.

vērē, *adv.*, truly.

XLIII.

acriter, *adv.*, keenly.
aegrē, *adv.*, with difficulty
lūdus, -i, *m.*, a place for exercise, a school.
necessārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, necessary.
optimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, best, excellent.

opto, 1 *v. a.*, I desire.
segniter, *adv.*, lazily.
sponsor, -ōris, *m.*, a surety (one who answers for another).
temperantia, -ae, *f.*, moderation.

XLIV.

aditus, -ūs, *m.*, entrance, approach.
altus, -a, -um, *adj.*, high.
arcus, -ūs, *m.*, a bow (*dat. and abl. pl.* -ubus).
Corinthus, -i, *f.*, Corinth (exception to gender rule).
curvo, 1 *v. a.*, I curve, bend.

fluctus, -ūs, *m.*, a wave.
nātūra, -ae, *f.*, nature.
ornātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, adorned, equipped.
Piraeus, -i, *m.*, the Piraeus (one of the three harbours of Athens).
portus, -ūs, *m.*, a harbour.

XLV.

adventus, -ūs, *m.*, arrival.
aestas, -ātis, *f.*, summer.
aestus, -ūs, *m.*, tide (*magno aestu*, at high tide).
equitātus, -ūs, *m.*, cavalry.
exercitus, -ūs, *m.*, army.
expecto, 1 *v. a.*, I await.
hiems, -emis, *f.*, winter.

hiberna, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, winter quarters.
impetus, -ūs, *m.*, an attack.
peditātus, -ūs, *m.*, infantry.
situs, -ūs, *m.*, site, position.
tolero, 1 *v. a.*, I bear, endure.
tumultus, -ūs, *m.*, tumult, disturbance.
ūsus, -ūs, *m.*, use.

XLVI.

cāsus, -ūs, *m.*, chance, accident.
 colloco, 1 *v. a.*, I place, station.
 comparo, 1 *v. a.*, I make ready,
 collect.
 currus -ūs, *m.*, a chariot.

mātūro, 1 *v. a.*, I hasten (*with*
acc. as iter, fugam, &c.).
 metus, -ūs, *m.*, fear.
 reditus, -ūs, *m.*, return.
 reporto, 1 *v. a.*, I gain.

XLVII.

aestimo, 1 *v. a.*, I value (*with*
genitive of price, magni
aestimo, I value highly).
 cornū, -ūs, *n.*, a horn, antler,
 tusk.
 elephantus, -i, *m.*, an elephant.
 figo, 3 *v. a.*, I fix.

genū, -ūs, *n.*, a knee.
 ignis, -is, *m.*, fire.
 rāmus, -i, *m.*, a branch.
 similis, -e, *adj.*, like (*with dat.*).
 verū, -ūs, *n.*, a spit.
 volūto, 1 *v. a.*, I roll, turn.

XLVIII.

aciēs, -iēs, *f.*, line-of-battle,
 army (in battle-array).
 fidēs, -ei, *f.*, faith, fidelity.
 rēs, rei, *f.*, a thing, matter,
 property, deed.
 rēs publica, *f.*, the republic,
 state.

rēs adversae, *f. pl.*, adversity.
 rēs secundae, *f. pl.*, pros-
 perity.
 salūs, -ūtis, *f.*, safety.
 spēs, spei, *f.*, hope.
 virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*, virtue, courage.

XLIX.

agito, 1 *v. a.*, I drive; I am
 employed in.
 celebro, 1 *v. a.*, I celebrate; go
 in great numbers to a
 celebration, throng.
 circus, -i, *m.*, a circus.
 diēs, -ei, *m.*, a day.
 divinus, -a, -um, *adj.*, divine.
 festus, -a, -um, *adj.*, festal.
 illūmino, 1 *v. a.*, I light up.
 lux, lūcis, *f.*, light.

meridiēs, -iēs, *m.*, mid-day,
 noon.
 nātālis, -e, *adj.*, natal, birth-
 (day).
 nefastus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unholy
 (days on which no trials
 were held).
 pontifex, -ficis, *m.*, a high-
 priest.
 praedico, 1 *v. a.*, I proclaim.

L.

audio, 4 <i>v. a.</i> , I hear, listen to.	nūtrio, 4 <i>v. a.</i> , I nurse, nourish.
custōdio, 4 <i>v. a.</i> , I guard.	pūnio, 4 <i>v. a.</i> , I punish.
dormio, 4 <i>v. n.</i> , I sleep.	saevio, 4 <i>v. n.</i> , I rage (<i>with prep.</i>
finio, 4 <i>v. a.</i> , I finish.	in and <i>acc.</i> against).
impedio, 4 <i>v. a.</i> , I hinder,	scio, 4 <i>v. a.</i> , I know.
entangle, burden.	servio, 4 <i>v. n.</i> , I serve, am en-
modus, -i, <i>m.</i> , manner.	slaved to (<i>with dat.</i>).

LI.

centaurus, -i, <i>m.</i> , a centaur (fabulous beast, half man, half horse).	expedio, 4 <i>v. a.</i> , disclose, I set free (from a or ab).
Chiron, -ōnis, <i>m.</i> , Chiron.	manus, -ūs, <i>f.</i> , a hand.
crūdēlitas, -ātis, <i>f.</i> , cruelty.	mollio, 4 <i>v. a.</i> , I soften.
ērudio, 4 <i>v. a.</i> , I train.	mūnio, 4 <i>v. a.</i> , I fortify.
	vestio, 4 <i>v. a.</i> , I clothe.

LII.

aperio, 4 <i>v. a.</i> , I open, unfold.	sēcrētum, -i, <i>n.</i> , a secret.
catēna, -ae, <i>f.</i> , chain.	Sisyphus, -i, <i>m.</i> , Sisyphus (king of Corinth).
cibus, -i, <i>m.</i> , food.	sitio, 4 <i>v. n.</i> , I thirst.
ēsurio, 4 <i>v. n.</i> , I hunger.	sto, 1 <i>v. n.</i> , I stand.
fructus, -ūs, <i>m.</i> , fruit.	Tantalus, -i, <i>m.</i> , Tantalus (son of Jupiter).
Ixion, -onis, <i>m.</i> , Ixion (king of the Lapithae).	trēs, <i>num. adj.</i> , three (<i>gen. plur.</i> trium).
Lȳdia, -ae, <i>f.</i> , Lydia (district in West of Asia Minor).	vincio, 4 <i>v. a.</i> , I bind (<i>perf.</i> vinx-i).
pōtus, -ūs, <i>m.</i> , drink.	
precēs, -um, <i>f. pl.</i> , prayers.	
rota, -ae, <i>f.</i> , a wheel.	

THIRD CONJUGATION.

PRESENT TENSE.

cingo, I surround.
confligo, I contend.
dico, I say.
dīligo, I love.
dirigo, I direct.
dūco, I lead.
flecto, I bend.
indico, I declare.
infigo, I inflict.
intellego, I understand.
iungo, I join.
neglego, I neglect.
stringo, I bind.
struo, I build.
surgo, I rise.
tego, I cover.
traho, I draw.
vivo, I live.

PERFECT TENSE.

cinx-i.
conflix-i.
dix-i.
dilex-i.
direx-i.
dux-i.
flex-i.
indix-i.
infix-i.
intellex-i.
iunx-i.
neglex-i.
strinx-i.
strux-i.
surrex-i.
tex-i.
trax-i.
vix-i.

LATIN-ENGLISH INDEX

NOTE.—The abbreviation *1 v. a.* after a verb denotes that the verb belongs to the first conjugation, and is used actively or transitively; that is, the verb takes a direct object in the Accusative Case.

The abbreviation *v. n.* denotes that the verb is neuter or intransitive in its action; that is, the verb cannot have a direct object in the Accusative Case.

The abbreviation *3 m.* after a substantive denotes that the substantive belongs to the third declension, and is of the masculine gender. And similarly for the other abbreviations.

ā, ab, prep. with abl., from, away from.

accūsō, 1 v. a., I accuse.

acer, -oris, -cre, adj., keen, fiery.

Achilles, -is, 3 m., Achilles.

aciēs, -ēi, 5 f., line-of-battle, army.

acriter, adv., keenly.

acūtus, -a, -um, adj., sharp.

ad, prep. with acc., to, toward.

adhūc, adv., still, yet.

aditus, -ūs, 4 m., approach, entrance.

administro, 1 v. a., I administer.

adōro, 1 v. a., I adore, worship.

adsum, v. n., I am present or at hand.

advena, -ae, 1 m., a stranger.

adventus, -ūs, 4 m., arrival.

adversarius, -ii, 2 m., an opponent.

adversus, -a, -um, adj., turned toward or against; hence (of a wound) in front; (of a battle) unsuccessful; (of a wind) adverse, contrary.

aedifico, 1 v. a., I build.

aeger, -gra, -grum, adj., sick.

aegrē, adv., with difficulty.

aegrōto, 1 v. n., I am ill.

Aenēas, -ae, 1 m., Aeneas.

aēneus, -a, -um, adj., of bronze, brazen.

aequālis, -e, adj., equal, like.

aestas, -ātis, 3 f., summer.

aestimo, 1 v. a., I value.

aestivus, -a, -um, adj., of summer.

aestus, -ūs, 4 m., tide.

aeternus, -a, -um, adj., eternal.

Africa, -ae, 1 f., Africa.

ager, āgri, 2 m., a field.

agger, -eris, 3 *m.*, a mound, rampart (on which was the vallum).

agito, 1 *v. a.*, I am busy with or employed in; *also*, I drive.

ago, 3 *v. a.*, I do.

āgricola, -ae, 1 *m.*, a farmer.

āla, -ae, 1 *f.*, a wing.

alacer, -cris, -cre, *adj.*, brisk, lively.

albus, -a, -um, *adj.*, white.

aliquando, *adv.*, some time or other, sometimes.

altus, -a, -um, *adj.*, high, tall.

amans, -antis, *adj.*, loving.

ambulo, 1 *v. n.*, I walk.

amicitia, -ae, 1 *f.*, friendship.

amicus, -i, 2 *m.*, a friend.

amo, 1 *v. a.*, I love, like.

amor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, love.

anima, -ae, 1 *f.*, spirit.

animal, -ālis, 3 *n.*, an animal.

animus, -i, 2 *m.*, mind, spirits, inclination, courage.

annus, -i, 2 *m.*, a year.

anser, -eris, 3 *m.*, a goose.

ante, *prep. with acc.*, before.

antea, *adv.*, previously.

antiquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, old, ancient.

aperio, 4 *v. a.*, I open, unfold.

appello, 1 *v. a.*, I call.

appropinquo, 1 *v. n.*, I approach (*with prep. ad. to*).

aptior, *comp. adj.*, more fitted.

aptus, -a, -um, *adj.*, suitable, fitting.

apud, *prep. with acc.*, among.

aqua, -ae, 1 *f.*, water.

āra, -ae, 1 *f.*, an altar.

arbiter, -tri, 2 *m.*, an umpire, judge.

arceo, 2 *v. a.*, I ward off.

arcus, -cūs, 4 *m.*, a bow.

ardeo, 2 *v. n.*, I burn, am hot.

arēna, -ae, 1 *f.*, sand; *hence*, a place of combat, an arena.

arma, -ōrum, 2 *n. pl.*, arms.

armenta, -ōrum, 2 *n. pl.*, flocks.

aro, 1 *v. a.*, I plough.

ars, artis, 3 *f.*, art.

arvum, -i, 2 *n.*, a field.

arx, arcis, 3 *f.*, a citadel.

ātrox, -ōcis, *adj.*, atrocious, horrible.

audācia, -ae, 1 *f.*, boldness.

audax, -ācis, *adj.*, bold.

audio, 4 *v. a.*, I hear.

aureus, -a, -um, *adj.*, golden.

aut, *conj.*, or.

autem, *conj.*, but, now (*cannot stand first*).

auxilium, -ii, 2 *n.*, help.

avunculus, -i, 2 *m.*, an uncle.

barbarus, -a, -um, *adj.*, barbarian, foreign.

barbarus, -i, 2 *m.*, a barbarian, stranger.

beātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, happy, blessed.

bellum, -i, 2 *n.*, war.

bene, *adv.*, well.

benignē, *adv.*, kindly.

benignus, -a, -um, *adj.*, kind.

bestia, -ae, 1 *f.*, a wild-beast.

bonus, -a, -um, *adj.*, good.

bracchium, -ii, 2 *n.*, an arm.

brevis, -e, *adj.*, short.

Britanni, -ōrum, 2 *m. pl.*, the Britons.

Britannia, -ae, 1 *f.*, Britain.

- caecus, -a, -um, *adj.*, blind.
 caelum, -i, 2 *n.*, heaven, sky.
 calor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, heat.
 campus, -i, 2 *m.*, field, plain.
 canis, -is, 3 *m.*, a dog.
 cantandum, -i, 2 *n.*, singing (*a gerund, not used in nom.*).
 Capitōlium, -ii, 2 *n.*, the Capitol.
 captivus, -i, 2 *m.*, a captive.
 caput, -pitis, 3 *n.*, a head ; a person, fellow.
 carcer, -ceris, 3 *m.*, a prison.
 carina, -ae, 1 *f.*, a bark, ship.
 carmen, -minis, 3 *n.*, a song ; poetry.
 Carthāgo, -ginis, 3 *f.*, Carthage.
 cārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dear.
 castra, -ōrum, 2 *n. pl.*, a camp.
 cāsus, -ūs, 4 *m.*, chance, accident.
 catēna, -ae, 1 *f.*, a chain.
 Catilina, -ae, 1 *m.*, Catiline.
 cauda, -ae, 1 *f.*, a tail.
 causa, -ae, 1 *f.*, cause, reason.
 causā, *abl.*, for the sake of ; causā meā, for my sake.
 celebrer, -bris, -bre, *adj.*, celebrated.
 celebro, 1 *v. a.*, I throng, celebrate.
 celer, -eris, -ere, *adj.*, quick.
 cēlo, 1 *v. a.*, I conceal.
 cēna, -ae, 1 *f.*, a meal.
 cēno, 1 *v. a.*, I dine.
 centaurus, -i, 2 *m.*, a centaur.
 centum, *indecl. num. adj.*, a hundred.
 cērae, -arum, 1 *f. pl.*, waxen tablets.
 certāmen, -minis, 3 *n.*, a contest.
 cervus, -i, 2 *m.*, a deer, stag.
 cesso, 1 *v. n.*, I linger.
 cēteri, -ae, -a, *adj.*, *n. pl.*, the rest, the other.
 cibus, -i, 2 *m.*, food.
 cingo, 3 *v. a.*, I surround.
 cinis, -eris, 3 *m.*, ashes.
 circā, *prep. with acc.*, around.
 circumdo, 1 *v. a.*, I surround.
 circus, -i, 2 *m.*, a circus.
 citius, *comp. adv.*, more quickly.
 cīvis, -is, 3 *m.*, a citizen.
 cīvitas, -ātis, 3 *f.*, a state.
 clādēs, -is, 3 *f.*, a disaster, defeat.
 clāmor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, a shout.
 clangor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, noise, cackling.
 clārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, celebrated.
 classis, -is, 3 *f.*, a fleet.
 clāva, -ae, 1 *f.*, a club.
 colloco, 1 *v. a.*, I place together, collect, station.
 color, -ōris, 3 *m.*, colour.
 commeo, 1 *v. n.*, I go (to and fro, or frequently).
 comes, -itis, 3 *m. and f.*, a comrade, companion.
 communis, -e, *adj.*, common.
 comparo, 1 *v. a.*, I collect.
 compleo, 2 *v. a.*, I complete.
 configo, 3 *v. n.*, I contend, fight.
 congreco, 1 *v. a.*, I gather, collect.
 coniugium, -ii, 2 *n.*, marriage.
 coniūrātio, -ōnis, 3 *f.*, conspiracy.
 consilium, -ii, 2 *n.*, a plan.
 constans, -antis, *adj.*, constant, firm.
 consul, -ulis, 3 *m.*, a consul.
 contentio, -ōnis, 3 *f.*, a dispute, quarrel.

contentus, -a, -um, *adj.*, content (*with abl.*).

contrā, *prep. with acc.*, against.

cōpiaē, -ārum, 1 *f. pl.*, forces.

cornū, -ūs, 4 *n.*, horn, antler.

corōna, -ae, 1 *f.*, a garland.

corpus, -poris, 3 *n.*, body.

crās, *adv.*, to-morrow.

creo, 1 *v. a.*, I elect (*with double acc.*).

crīnis, -is, 3 *m.*, hair.

crūdēlis, -e, *adj.*, cruel.

culpo, 1 *v. a.*, I blame.

cum, *prep. with abl.*, with, together with.

cūnae, -ārum, 1 *f. pl.*, cradle.

cupidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fond, fond of.

cūr, *adv.*, why?

cūra, -ae, 1 *f.*, care, anxiety; *in pred. dat.* cūrae, an object of care.

currus, -ūs, 4 *m.*, a chariot.

curvo, 1 *v. a.*, I curve, bend.

custōdio, 4 *v. a.*, I guard.

custōs, -ōdis, 3 *m.*, a guard, guardian.

dabo, *fut. of do.*

damnātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, condemned.

damno, 1 *v. a.*, I condemn; *with gen. of charge*; capitis damno, I condemn to death.

dē, *prep. with abl.*, down from, about, concerning.

dea, -ae, 1 *f.*, a goddess.

dēbeo, 2 *v. a.*, I owe.

decem, *num adj. indecl.*, ten.

dēfensor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, defender.

dēformis, -e, *adj.*, hideous, ugly.

dēlecto, 1 *v. a.*, I please, delight.
dēleo, 2 *v. a.*, I destroy (*perf. stem dēlēv-*).

densus, -a, -um, *adj.*, thick.

dēsertus, -a, -um, *adj.*, deserted.

dēsigno, 1 *v. a.*, I mark out.

dēturbo, 1 *v. a.*, I throw down.

deus, dei, 2 *m.*, a god.

dēvoro, 1 *v. a.*, I devour.

dexter, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, right.

dextra, -ae, 1 *f.*, right hand.

dicio, -ōnis, 3 *f.*, sway, power.

dico, 3 *v. a.*, I say, speak (*perf. stem dix-*).

dictātor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, a dictator.

Dido, -ōnis, 3 *f.*, Dido.

diēs, -ēi, 5 *m.*, a day.

difficilis, -e, *adj.*, difficult, disinclined.

dignus, -a, -um, *adj. with abl.*, worthy of.

diligens, -entis, *adj.*, diligent.

diligentia, -ae, 1 *f.*, diligence.

dīligo, 3 *v. a.*, I cherish, love (*perf. stem dīlex-*).

dīrigo, 3 *v. a.*, I direct (*perf. stem dīrex-*).

dirus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dreadful.

disciplina, -ae, 1 *f.*, exercise, training.

discipulus, -i, 2 *m.*, a pupil.

diū, *adv.*, for a long time.

diversus, -a, -um, *adj.*, different.

divinus, -a, -um, *adj.*, divine.

do, 1 *v. a.*, I give; do poenas, I suffer punishment.

doceo, 2 *v. a.*, I teach.

doctus, -a, -um, *adj.*, learned.

doleo, 2 *v. n.*, I grieve.

dolor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, pain, sorrow.

dolus, -i, 2 *m.*, stratagem.

domi, *adverbial*, at home.

domina, -ae, 1 *f.*, a mistress.

dominus, -i, 2 *m.*, a master.
 dōnum, -i, 2 *n.*, a gift.
 dormio, 4 *v. n.*, I sleep.
 Druidae, -ārum, 1 *m. pl.*, the
 Druids.
 dūco, 3 *v. a.*, I lead (*perf. stem*
 dux-).
 dulcis, -e, *adj.*, sweet.
 dum, *conj.*, while.
 duo, duae, duo, *num. adj.*, two.
 dūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hard.
 dux, ducis, 3 *m.*, a leader.

 ē, *prep. with abl.*, from, out of.
 ecce, *interj.*, lo! here is!
 (*French voici*).
 ēduco, 1 *v. a.*, I educate.
 efflo, 1 *v. a.*, I breathe out.
 ego, 1 *pers. pron.*, I.
 ēheu, *interj.*, alas!
 elementa, -ōrum, 2 *n. pl.*, ele-
 ments, rudiments.
 elephantus, -i, 2 *m.*, an elephant.
 ēloquens, -entis, *adj.*, eloquent.
 ēloquentia, -ae, 1 *f.*, eloquence.
 ēmineo, 2 *v. n.*, I stand out.
 enim, *conj.*, for (cannot stand
 first).
 eques, -itis, 3 *m.*, a horseman.
 equester, -tris, -tre, *adj.*, eques-
 trian.
 equitātus, -ūs, 4 *m.*, cavalry.
 equus, -i, 2 *m.*, a horse.
 erro, 1 *v. n.*, I wander.
 error, -ōris, 3 *m.*, a mistake.
 ērudio, 4 *v. a.*, I train.
 ēsurio, 4 *v. n.*, I hunger.
 et, *conj.*, and.
 etiam, *conj.*, also.
 ex, *prep. with abl.*, from, out of.
 excito, 1 *v. a.*, I arouse, inflame.
 exerceo, 2 *v. a.*, I exercise, train.
 exercitus, -ūs, 4 *m.*, an army.

expedio, 4 *v. a.*, I set free,
 disclose.
 experientia, 1 *f.*, experience.
 expugno, 1 *v. a.*, I take by
 storm, capture.
 exspecto, 1 *v. a.*, I await.
 extorqueo, 2 *v. a.*, I wrench
 out, take by force.

 faber, -bri, 2 *m.*, a workman.
 fābula, -ae, 1 *f.*, a tale, story.
 facilis, -e, *adj.*, easy, inclined.
 fātum, -i, 2 *n.*, fate.
 fēlix, -icis, *adj.*, happy, for-
 tunate.
 fēmina, -ae, 1 *f.*, a woman.
 fenestra, -ae, 1 *f.*, a window.
 ferax, -ācis, *adj.*, fertile.
 fēriae, -ārum, 1 *f. pl.*, holidays.
 ferōcia, -ae, 1 *f.*, savageness.
 ferox, -ōcis, *adj.*, fierce, warlike.
 ferreus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of iron.
 fessus, -a, -um, *adj.*, weary.
 festus, -a, -um, *adj.*, festal.
 fidēs, -ei, 5 *f.*, faith, fidelity.
 fidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, faithful.
 figo, 3 *v. a.*, I fix (*perf. stem*
 fix-).
 figūra, -ae, 1 *f.*, figure, statue.
 filia, -ae, 1 *f.*, a daughter
 filius, -ii, 2 *m.*, a son.
 finio, 4 *v. a.*, I finish.
 finitimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, near.
 firmo, 1 *v. a.*, I strengthen.
 flagro, 1 *v. n.*, I burn.
 flamma, -ae, 1 *f.*, flame.
 flecto, 3 *v. a.*, I bend (*perf.*
 stem flex-).
 flōreo, 2 *v. n.*, I flourish.
 flōs, flōris, 3 *m.*, a flower.
 fluctus, -ūs, 4 *m.*, a wave.
 flūmen, -inis, 3 *n.*, a river.
 fluuius, -ii, 2 *m.*, a river.

focus, -i, 2 *m.*, a hearth.
 forma, -ae, 1 *f.*, shape, form;
 beauty.
 formo, 1 *v. a.*, I form, shape.
 forte, *adv.*, by chance.
 fortis, -e, *adj.*, brave.
 fortitudo, -inis, 3 *f.*, bravery.
 fortuna, -ae, 1 *f.*, fortune.
 forum, -i, 2 *n.*, a market-place.
 fossa, -ae, 1 *f.*, a ditch.
 frater, -tris, 3 *m.*, a brother.
 frigus, -oris, 3 *n.*, cold.
 frons, frontis, 3 *f.*, front.
 fructus, -ūs, 4 *m.*, fruit.
 frustra, *adv.*, in vain.
 fuga, -ae, 1 *f.*, flight.
 fugo, 1 *v. a.*, I put to flight,
 drive away, rout.

galea, -ae, 1 *f.*, a helmet.
 Galli, -ōrum, 2 *m. pl.*, the
 Gauls.

Gallia, -ae, 1 *f.*, Gaul.
 gaudeo, 2 *v. n.*, I rejoice.
 gaudium, -ii, 2 *n.*, joy.
 gens, gentis, 3 *f.*, a race, tribe.
 genu, genūs, 4 *n.*, a knee.
 genus, -eris, 3 *n.*, kind, race.
 Germania, -ae, 1 *f.*, Germany.
 Germānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Ger-
 man.

gero, 3 *v. a.*, I wage, carry on
 (*perf. stem gess-*).

gladius, -ii, 2 *m.*, a sword.
 gracilis, -e, *adj.*, graceful.
 Graecia, -ae, 1 *f.*, Greece.
 Graecus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Greek.
 grātia, -ae, 1 *f.*, thanks; hence
 gratiam habeo and debeo,
 I feel and owe thanks;
 but gratias ago, I express
 thanks.

grātulatio, -ōnis, 3 *f.*, con-
 gratulation.

grātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, pleasing
 or grateful.

gubernō, 1 *v. a.*, I govern, steer.

gymnasium -ii, 2 *n.*, a gym-
 nasium, school for exer-
 cise.

habeo, 2 *v. a.*, I have, hold,
 reckon.

habito, 1 *v. n.*, I dwell, live.

hasta, -ae, 1 *f.*, a spear.

herba, -ae, 1 *f.*, grass, plant.

hesternus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of
 yesterday.

hiberna, -ōrum, 2 *n. pl.*, winter-
 quarters.

hic, *adv.*, here.

hiems, hiemis, 3 *f.*, winter.

hinc, *adv.*, hence, from here.

historia, -ae, 1 *f.*, story, history.

hodiē, *adv.*, to-day.

homo, hominis, 3 *m. and f.*, a
 human being, a man.

honestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, honest,
 honourable.

honor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, honour.

hōra, -ae, 1 *f.*, an hour.

horreo, 2 *v. a.*, I dread, shrink
 from.

horribilis, -e, *adj.*, horrible,
 dreadful.

horridus, -a, -um, *adj.*, rough,
 horrid, savage.

hortus, -i, 2 *m.*, a garden.

hostilis, -e, *adj.*, hostile.

hostis, -is, *m.*, an enemy.

hūc, *adv.*, hither.

humilis, -e, *adj.*, humble.

iaceo, 2 *v. n.*, I lie down, lie
 dead.

iacto, 1 *v. a.*, I throw, hurl.
 iam, *adv.*, now, already.
 ibi, *adv.*, there.
 iceni, -ōrum, 2 *m. pl.*, the
 Iceni.
 igitur, *conj.*, therefore, then.
 ignāvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, idle.
 ignis, -is, 3 *m.*, fire.
 ignōro, 1 *v. a.*, I am ignorant
 of, do not know.
 illūmino, 1 *v. a.*, I illuminate.
 illustris, -e, *adj.*, illustrious.
 immānis, -e, *adj.*, huge, im-
 mense.
 immortalis, -e, *adj.*, immortal.
 impedio, 4 *v. a.*, I entangle,
 hinder.
 imperātor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, a general.
 imperium, -ii, 2 *n.*, rule, com-
 mand, power.
 impero, 1 *v. n.*, I command.
 impetus, -ūs, 4 *m.*, an attack.
 improbus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wicked.
 in, *prep. with abl.*, in, on, upon.
 in, *prep. with acc.*, into, to,
 on.
 incendium, -ii, 2 *n.*, fire, con-
 flagration.
 incertus, -a, -um, *adj.*, uncer-
 tain.
 incito, 1 *v. a.*, I urge on, en-
 courage, propel.
 incola, -ae, 1 *m.*, an inhabitant.
 indico, 3 *v. a.*, I declare (*perf.*
 stem indix-).
 industrius, -a, -um, *adj.*, in-
 dustrious.
 infans, -antis, 3 *m.* (*not able to*
 speak), an infant.
 infelix, -licis, *adj.*, unhappy.
 infidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unfaithful.
 infligo, 3 *v. a.*, I inflict (*perf.*
 stem, *infix*-).

ingenium, -ii, 2 *n.*, ability,
 cleverness.
 ingens, -entis, *adj.*, huge, im-
 mense.
 inimicus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hostile.
 inimicus, -i, 2 *m.*, an enemy
 (private).
 insidiae, -ārum, 1 *f. pl.*, an
 ambush.
 insula, -ae, 1 *f.*, an island.
 intellego, 3 *v. a.*, I understand
 (*perf. stem* intellex-).
 inter, *prep. with acc.*, among,
 between.
 interdum, *adv.*, sometimes.
 interea, *adv.*, meanwhile.
 intro, 1 *v. a. and n.*, I enter.
 invidia, -ae, 1 *f.*, envy, jealousy.
 invidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, jealous.
 invito, 1 *v. a.*, I invite.
 Iovis, *see* Iuppiter.
 ira, -ae, 1 *f.*, anger.
 irātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, angry.
 ita, *adv.*, thus.
 Italia, -ae, 1 *f.*, Italy.
 itaque, *conj.*, and so, there-
 fore.
 iter, itineris, 3 *n.*, a journey,
 course.
 itero, 1 *v. a.*, I repeat, copy.
 iterum, *adv.*, again.
 iuba, -ae, 1 *f.*, the mane.
 iubeo, 2 *v. a.*, I order, command
 (*perf. stem* iuss-).
 iūcundus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 pleasant.
 iūdex, -icis, 3 *m.*, a judge.
 iūdicium, -ii, 2 *n.*, a trial.
 iungo, 3 *v. a.*, I join (*perf. stem*
 iunx-).
 Iūno, -ōnis, 3 *f.*, Juno.
 Iuppiter, Iovis, 3 *m.*, Jupiter.
 iuvenis, -is, *adj.* (*no neut.*),

- young; *and masc. subst.*,
 young man.
 iuvo, 1 *v. a.*, I help, assist
 (*perf. stem iŭv-*).
 iuxtā, *prep. with acc.*, near.
- labor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, labour.
 lacero, 1 *v. a.*, I tear, rend.
 latēbrae, -ārum, 1 *f. pl.*, hiding-
 place.
 lateo, 2 *v. n.*, I lie hid.
 Latīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Latin.
 laudo, 1 *v. a.*, I praise.
 lēgātus, -i, 2 *m.*, an ambassador.
 legio, -ōnis, 3 *f.*, a legion.
 leo, leōnis, 3 *m.*, a lion.
 lētum, -i, 2 *n.*, death.
 levo, 1 *v. a.*, I lighten, alleviate.
 liber, -bri, 2 *m.*, a book.
 liber, -era, -erum, *adj.*, free
 from (*with abl.*).
 libero, 1 *v. a.*, I free, set free
 (*with simple abl., or ab with
 abl.*).
 libertas, -ātis, 3 *f.*, liberty.
 ligneus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wooden.
 lignum, -i, 2 *n.*, wood, log.
 limen, -inis, 3 *n.*, threshold.
 lingua, -ae, 1 *f.*, tongue, lan-
 guage.
 linteum, -i, 2 *n.*, linen-cloth.
 littera, -ae, 1 *f.*, a letter of
 alphabet; *in plur.*, a letter,
 epistle, literature.
 litus, -oris, 3 *n.*, a shore.
 locus, -i, 2 *m.*, a place (*two
 forms in plur.*, loci, *m.*,
 single places; loca, *n.*,
 connected places, region).
 longus, -a, -um, *adj.*, long.
 lōrica, -ae, 1 *f.*, breastplate,
 corselet.
- lūdendum, -i, 2 *n.*, play, playing
 (*gerund, not used in nom.*)
 lūdo, 3 *v. n.*, I play (*perf. stem
 lūs-*); lūdo pilā, I play at
 ball.
 lūdus, -i, 2 *m.*, *in sing.*, a place
 for playing, a school; *in
 plur.*, games.
 lūgūbris, -e, *adj.*, mournful.
 lūna, -ae, 1 *f.*, the moon.
 lupus, -i, 2 *m.*, a wolf.
 luscīnia, -ae, 1 *f.*, a nightingale.
 lux, lūcis, 3 *f.*, light.
 lyra, -ae, 1 *f.*, a lyre (stringed
 instrument).
- macto, 1 *v. a.*, I sacrifice.
 magis, *comp. adv.*, more.
 magister, -tri, 2 *m.*, master,
 teacher.
 magistra, -ae, 1 *f.*, mistress,
 teacher.
 magnitūdo, -inis, 3 *f.*, size.
 magnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, great,
 large.
 māiestas, -ātis, 3 *f.*, majesty.
 male, *adv.*, badly, ill.
 malum, -i, 2 *n.*, an ill, mis-
 fortune.
 malus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bad,
 wicked.
 mando, 1 *v. a.*, I entrust, com-
 mit.
 maneo, 2 *v. n.*, I remain (*perf.
 stem mans-*).
 mānes, -ium, *m.*, the ghosts or
 shades of the dead.
 manus, -ūs, 4 *f.*, a hand.
 mare, maris, 3 *n.*, the sea.
 māter, -tris, 3 *f.*, a mother.
 mātūro, 1 *v. a.*, I hasten.
 medius, -a, -um, *adj.*, middle.
 membrum, -i, 2 *n.*, a limb.

memoria, -ae, 1 *f.*, memory.
mens, **mentis**, 3 *f.*, mind, reason.
meridiēs, -ēi, 5 *m.*, mid-day.
metallum, -i, 2 *n.*, a mine, metal.
metus, -ūs, 4 *m.*, fear.
meus, -a, -um, *poss. pron.*, my, mine.
mīgro, 1 *v. n.*, I migrate, depart.
miles, -itis, 3 *m.*, a soldier.
Minerva, -ae, 1 *f.*, Minerva.
minister, -tri, 3 *m.*, an attendant, servant.
mirus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wonderful, strange.
miser, -era, -erum, *adj.*, wretched.
miserābilis, -e, *adj.*, miserable.
modus, -i, 2 *m.*, manner, limit.
moenia, -ium, 3 *n. pl.*, town-walls.
molestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, troublesome, disagreeable.
mollis, 4 *v. a.*, I soften.
moneo, 2 *v. a.*, I warn, advise.
mons, **montis**, 3 *m.*, a mountain.
monstrum, -i, 2 *n.*, a monster.
monumentum, -i, 2 *n.*, a monument, building.
mora, -ae, 1 *f.*, delay.
mors, **mortis**, 3 *f.*, death.
mortuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dead ; *in pl.*, mortui, -ōrum, 2 *m.*, the dead.
mōs, **mōris**, 3 *m.*, custom ; *in pl.*, customs, morals.
moveo, 2 *v. a.*, I move ; **pilam moveo**, I (move or) play-at ball (*perf. stem mōv-*).
mox, *adv.*, soon.
multitudo, -inis, 3 *f.*, a multitude, band.

multum, *adv.*, very, much.
multus, -a, -um, *adj.*, much, many.
mundus, -i, 2 *m.*, the world.
mūnio, 4 *v. a.*, I fortify.
mūrus, -i, 2 *m.*, a wall.
Mūsa, -ae, 1 *f.*, a Muse (goddess of art, music, or poetry).
mūtatio, -ōnis, 3 *f.*, change.

nam, *conj.*, for.
narro, 1 *v. a.*, I relate (*generally with prep. dē*, about).
nātālis, -e, *adj.*, natal, birth-
nātūra, -ae, 1 *f.*, nature.
nauta, -ae, 1 *m.*, a sailor.
nāvigo, 1 *v. n.*, I sail.
nāvis, -is, 3 *f.*, a ship.
nāvis longa, a war-ship.
necessārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, necessary.
neco, 1 *v. a.*, I kill.
nefastus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unholy, unlucky.
neglegens, -entis, *adj.*, careless.
neglego, 3 *v. a.*, I neglect (*perf. stem neglex-*).
nego, 1 *v. a.*, I deny, refuse.
negōtium, -ii, 2 *n.*, business.
nēmo, *m. and f.*, nobody.
Neptūnus, -i, 2 *m.*, Neptune.
niger, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, black.
nimis, *adv.*, too, too much.
nōbilis, -e, *adj.*, noble.
noctua, -ae, 1 *f.*, an owl.
nōmen, -inis, 3 *n.*, a name.
nōmino, 1 *v. a.*, I name.
nōn, *adv.*, not.
nōndum, *adv.*, not yet.
nōn iam, *adv.*, no longer.
nonne, *interrog. adv.*, not ?
noster, -tra, -trum, *poss. pron.*, our.

nōtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, known.
 novus, -a, -um, *adj.*, new.
 nox, noctis, 3 *f.*, night, darkness.
 noxius, -a, -um, *adj.*, hurtful.
 nūbēs, -is, 3 *f.*, a cloud.
 nūdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, naked, bare.
 numerus, -i, 2 *m.*, number.
 nunc, *adv.*, now.
 nunquam, *adv.*, never.
 nuntius, -ii, 2 *m.*, a messenger.
 nūper, *adv.*, lately.
 nuptiae, -arum, 1 *f. pl.*, wedding.
 nūtrio, 4 *v. a.*, I nourish, nurse.
 obnoxius, -a, -um, *adj.*, liable to, exposed to (*with dat.*).
 obses, -idis, 3 *m.*, a hostage.
 oceanus, -i, 2 *m.*, the ocean.
 oculus, -i, 2 *m.*, the eye.
 odor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, scent, odour.
 olim, *adv.*, formerly, once.
 olīva, -ae, 1 *f.*, an olive-tree.
 omnis, -e, *adj.*, all, every.
 onero, 1 *v. a.*, I burden, load.
 onus, -eris, 3 *n.*, a load, burden.
 oppidum, -i, 2 *n.*, a town.
 oppugno, 1 *v. a.*, I attack.
 optimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, best.
 opto, 1 *v. a.*, I wish, desire.
 opus, -eris, 3 *n.*, a work, task.
 ōra, -ae, 1 *f.*, coast, shore.
 ōrāculum, -i, 2 *n.*, oracle.
 ōrātiō, -ōnis, 3 *f.*, a speech.
 ōrātor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, an orator.
 origo, -inis, 3 *f.*, origin, beginning.
 ornāmentum, -i, 2 *n.*, ornament.
 ornātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, adorned, equipped.

orno, 1 *v. a.*, I adorn, fit, equip.
 ōro, 1 *v. a.*, I ask, implore.
 ostium, -ii, 2 *n.*, a door.
 paene, *adv.*, almost.
 palātium, -ii, 2 *n.*, a palace.
 pallium, -ii, 2 *n.*, a cloak, robe.
 pāreo, 2 *v. n.*, I obey (*cannot have a direct object, but may have indirect object in dative*).
 paro, 1 *v. a.*, I prepare; bellum paro, I prepare for war.
 pars, partis, 3 *f.*, a part.
 parvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, small.
 pastor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, a shepherd.
 pater, patris, 3 *m.*, a father.
 patiens, -entis, *adj.*, patient.
 patientia, -ae, 1 *f.*, patience.
 pātria, -ae, 1 *f.*, native-land.
 paucus, -a, -um, *adj.*, few.
 pāvo, -ōnis, 3 *m.*, a peacock.
 pectus, -oris, 3 *n.*, a breast.
 pecūnia, -ae, 1 *f.*, money.
 pedes, -itis, 3 *m.*, a foot-soldier.
 pedester, -tris, -tre, *adj.*, on foot.
 peditātus, -ūs, 4 *m.*, infantry.
 pellis, -is, 3 *f.*, a skin.
 penna, -ae, 1 *f.*, a feather.
 per, *prep. with acc.*, through, over.
 periculōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dangerous.
 periculum, -i, 2 *n.*, risk, danger.
 peritus, -a, -um, *adj.*, skilled, skilled in (*with gen.*).
 perniciōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, destructive, fatal.
 pēs, pedis, 3 *m.*, a foot.
 philosophus, -i, 2 *m.*, a philosopher.
 pictus, -a, -um, *adj.*, painted.

- pīla, -ae, 1 *f.*, a ball.
 pilum, -i, 2 *n.*, a javelin.
 plāceo, 2 *v. n.*, I please (*with dat. of person or indirect object*).
 plāco, 1 *v. a.*, I appease, calm.
 plāga, -ae, 1 *f.*, a blow, stripe.
 plēnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, full, filled with (*with abl. or gen.*).
 plōro, 1 *v. a.*, I deplore, lament.
 Plūto, -ōnis, 3 *m.*, Pluto.
 poena, -ae, 1 *f.*, penalty, punishment; poenas do, I pay the penalty.
 Poeni, -ōrum, 2 *m. pl.*, the Carthaginians (so called, because descended from the Phoenicians).
 poēta, -ae, 1 *m.*, a poet.
 pontifex, -ficis, 3 *m.*, a high-priest.
 populus, -i, 2 *m.*, nation, people.
 porta, -ae, 1 *f.*, a gate.
 portitor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, a ferryman.
 porto, 1 *v. a.*, I carry.
 portus, -ūs, 4 *m.*, a harbour.
 possideo, 2 *v. a.*, I possess (*perf. stem possēd-*).
 post, *prep. with acc.*, after, behind.
 postea, *adv.*, afterwards.
 postridiē, *adv.*, on the next day.
 postulo, 1 *v. a.*, I demand.
 potentia, -ae, 1 *f.*, power.
 pōtus, -ūs, 4 *m.*, a drink.
 praebeo, 2 *v. a.*, I show, furnish, lend.
 praeceptor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, an instructor.
 praeclārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, famous, celebrated.
 praeda, -ae, 1 *f.*, prey, booty.
 praedīco, 1 *v. a.*, I proclaim.
 praemium, -ii, 2 *n.*, a reward.
 praescriptum, -i, 2 *n.*, a task, lesson.
 praesidium, -ii, 2 *n.*, protection, defence.
 praestans, -antis, *adj.*, remarkable.
 praetor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, a praetor, leader.
 prima nāvis, the front part of the ship.
 prima aestas, the beginning of summer.
 primum, *adv.*, firstly.
 primus, -a, -um, *adj.*, first.
 privātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, private.
 prō, *prep. with abl.*, for, on behalf of, instead of, as.
 procella, -ae, 1 *f.*, a storm.
 procul, *adv.*, far off, afar.
 prōditio, -ōnis, 3 *f.*, treachery.
 proelium, -ii, 2 *n.*, a battle.
 profectō, *adv.*, without doubt, surely.
 prohibeo, 2 *v. a.*, I keep off (*with ab and abl.*).
 prope, *prep. with acc.*, near.
 propero, 1 *v. n.*, I hasten.
 propinquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, near.
 propter, *prep. with acc.*, on account of.
 prōpulsio, 1 *v. a.*, I ward off.
 prōra, -ae, 1 *f.*, a prow.
 proximus, -a, -um, *adj.*, nearest, next.
 prūdēns, -entis, *adj.*, prudent.
 prūdētia, -ae, 1 *f.*, prudence.
 publicus, -a, -um, *adj.*, public.
 puella, -ae, 1 *f.*, a girl.
 puer, -eri, 2 *m.*, a boy.
 pugna, -ae, 1 *f.*, a battle, fight.
 pugno, 1 *v. n.*, I fight.

pulcher, -chra, -chrom, *adj.*, beautiful.

pulchritūdo, -inis, 3 *f.*, beauty.

Pūnicus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Carthaginian.

pūnio, 4 *v. a.*, I punish.

puppis, -is, 3 *f.*, a stern (of a ship).

quādrigae, -arum, 1 *f. pl.*, a four-horsed chariot.

quam, *conj.*, how; than (*after a comparative*).

quārē, *adv.*, why?

quattuor, *num. adj.*, four.

quia, *conj.*, because.

quid, *n. interrog. pron.*, what?

quis, *m. and f. interrog. pron.*, who?

quō, *adv.*, whither?

quod, *conj.*, because.

quōmodo, *adv.*, how?

quondam, *adv.*, once.

quoque, *adv.*, also.

quot, *indecl. adj. pl.*, how many?

quotidiē, *adv.*, daily.

rāmus, -i, 2 *m.*, a branch.

rapax, -ācis, *adj.*, rapacious.

rapto, 1 *v. a.*, I seize, carry off.

rārō, *adv.*, rarely.

rārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, rare.

ratio, -ōnis, 3 *f.*, reason.

recito, 1 *v. a.*, I read, deliver (a speech).

reditus, -ūs, 4 *m.*, return.

rēgina, -ae, 1 *f.*, queen.

rēgius, -a, -um, *adj.*, royal.

regno, 1 *v. n.*, I reign.

regnum, -i, 2 *n.*, a kingdom.

rego, 3 *v. a.* I rule (*perf. stem rex*).

rēgula, -ae, 1 *f.*, a rule.

rēmūs, -i, 2 *m.*, an oar.

reporto, 1 *v. a.*, I bring back; victoriam reporto, I gain a victory.

repudio, 1 *v. a.*, I reject.

rēs, rei, 5 *f.*, a thing, deed, matter, property.

rēs adversae, *f. pl.*, adversity.

rēs publica, the republic, state (*declined in both parts*).

rēs secundae, *f. pl.*, prosperity.

responsum, -i, 2 *n.*, an answer.

rex, rēgis, 3 *m.*, a king.

rideo, 2 *v. a.*, I laugh at (*perf. stem ris*).

ripa, -ae, 1 *f.*, a bank.

rivus, -i, 2 *m.*, a stream.

rogo, 1 *v. a.*, I ask.

Rōma, -ae, 1 *f.*, Rome.

Rōmānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Roman.

rosa, -ae, 1 *f.*, a rose.

rostrum, -i, 2 *n.*, a beak (of a bird or ship).

rota, -ae, 1 *f.*, a wheel.

ruīna, -ae, 1 *f.*, ruin.

sacer, -cra, -crum, *adj.*, sacred.

sacerdōs, -dōtis, 3 *m.*, a priest.

sacrificium, -ii, 2 *n.*, a sacrifice.

saepe, *adv.*, often.

saevio, 4 *v. n.*, I rage (*with prep. in and acc.*, I rage against).

saevitia, -ae, 1 *f.*, cruelty.

saevus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cruel, savage.

sagitta, -ae, 1 *f.*, an arrow.

salto, 1 *v. n.*, I dance.

salūs, -ūtis, 3 *f.*, safety.

salvē, hail! good-day!

sanctus, -a, -um, *adj.*, holy.

sāno, 1 *v. a.*, I heal, restore to health.

sānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, healthy.
sapiens, -entis, *adj.*, wise.
sapientia, -ae, 1 *f.*, wisdom.
satis, *adv.*, sufficiently, tolerably.
Sāturnus, -i, 2 *m.*, Saturn.
saxum, -i, 2 *n.*, a (large) stone, rock.
scelus, -eris, 3 *n.*, a crime.
schola, -ae, 1 *f.*, a school.
scio, 4 *v. a.*, I know.
scriptor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, a writer.
scriptum, -i, 2 *n.*, a writing, work.
scūtum, -i, 2 *n.*, a shield.
sē, *reflex. pron. sing. and pl.*, himself, herself, themselves.
sēcrētum, -i, 2 *n.*, a secret.
secundus, -a, -um, *adj.*, second ; also prosperous, favourable.
sed, *conj.*, but.
sedeo, 2 *v. n.*, I sit (*perf. stem* sēd-).
sēdēs, -is, 3 *f.*, a seat, abode.
segnis, -e, *adj.*, lazy.
segniter, *adv.*, lazily.
semel, *adv.*, once.
semper, *adv.*, always.
senex, **senis**, 3 *m.*, an old man.
sēparo, 1 *v. a.*, I separate, divide.
sermo, -ōnis, 3 *m.*, conversation.
sēro, *adv.*, late.
serpens, -entis, 3 *m. and f.*, a snake.
servio, 4 *v. n.*, I serve, am a slave to (*with dat. of indirect object*).
servo, 1 *v. a.*, I keep, protect,

rescue (*with prep. ex, and abl.*, from).
servus, -i, 2 *m.*, a slave.
sevērus, -a, -um, *adj.*, severe.
sī, *conj.*, if.
sic, *adv.*, thus, so.
sidus, -eris, 3 *n.*, a star, constellation.
significo, 1 *v. a.*, I make known.
signum, -i, 2 *n.*, a sign, signal.
silva, -ae, 1 *f.*, a wood.
silvestris, -e, *adj.*, wooded.
similis, -e, *adj.*, like.
simplex, -icis, *adj.*, simple.
simulo, 1 *v. a.*, I pretend.
sine, *prep. with abl.*, without.
sinister, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, left.
sitio, 4 *v. n.*, I thirst.
situs, -ūs, 4 *m.*, site, position.
socius, -ii, 2 *m.*, an ally, companion.
sōl, **sōlis**, 3 *m.*, the sun.
sōlum, *adv.*, only.
somnus, -i, 2 *m.*, sleep.
soror, -ōris, 3 *f.*, a sister.
sors, **sortis**, 3 *f.*, lot, chance.
spectātor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, a spectator.
specto, 1 *v. a.*, I look at.
spelunca, -ae, 1 *f.*, a cave.
spēs, **spei**, 5 *f.*, hope.
splendidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, splendid.
sponsor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, a surety.
statim, *adv.*, immediately.
statua, -ae, 1 *f.*, a statue.
stella, -ae, 1 *f.*, a star.
stilus, -i, 2 *m.*, a stilus.
sto, 1 *v. n.*, I stand.
strēnuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, vigorous.
stringo, 3 *v. a.*, I bind (*perf. stem* strinx-).

struo, 3 *v. a.*, I build, prepare
(*perf. stem strux-*).

studeo, 2 *v. n.*, I study, work.

studiōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, industrious.

studium, -ii, 2 *n.*, study, work, zeal.

stultus, -a, -um, *adj.*, foolish.

sub, *prep. with abl.*, under.

subitō, *adv.*, suddenly.

sum, *v. n.*, I am (*perf. stem fu-*).

summus, -a, -um, *adj.*, highest;
hence, summus mons, the
top of the mountain.

super, *prep. with acc.*, over,
across.

superbia, -ae, 1 *f.*, pride.

superbus, -a, -um, *adj.*, proud.

supero, 1 *v. a.*, I overcome,
surpass.

surgo, 3 *v. n.*, I rise.

suus, -a, -um, *reflex. and possess. pron.*, his, her, its, their.

tabella, -ae, 1 *f.*, a tablet (*for writing*).

taberna, -ae, 1 *f.*, a shop, shed;
inn, tavern.

tabula, -ae, 1 *f.*, a plank;
hence a painted tablet,
picture.

tam, *adv.*, so.

tamen, *conj.*, however.

tandem, *adv.*, at length.

tardus, -a, -um, *adj.*, slow.

Tartarus, -i, 2 *m.*, Tartarus.

taurus, -i, 2 *m.*, a bull.

tectum, -i, 2 *n.*, anything
covered; hence a roof,
dwelling.

tego, 3 *v. a.*, I cover, protect
(*perf. stem tex-*).

tegumentum, -i, 2 *n.*, a covering.

tālum, -i, 2 *n.*, a missile,
weapon.

temperantia, -ae, 1 *f.*, moderation.

templum, -i, 2 *n.*, a temple.

tempus, -oris, 3 *n.*, time;
season, occasion.

tenebrae, -arum, 1 *f. pl.*, darkness.

teneo, 2 *v. a.*, I hold, keep,
reckon; *with abl.*, memor-
ria, in memory.

tener, -era, -erum, *adj.*, tender.

tenuis, -e, *adj.*, thin.

tergum, -i, 2 *n.*, the back (*of an animal*).

terra, -ae, 1 *f.*, land, earth.

terreo, 2 *v. a.*, I frighten.

terrestris, -e, *adj.*, on the earth.

terribilis, -e, *adj.*, terrible.

terror, -oris, 3 *m.*, terror,
fright.

theātrum, -i, 2 *n.*, theatre.

thermae, -arum, 1 *f. pl.*, baths.

timeo, 2 *v. a.*, I fear, dread.

timor, -oris, 3 *m.*, fear.

tintinnābulum, -i, 2 *n.*, a bell.

tolero, 1 *v. a.*, I bear, endure.

tonsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cropped,
short.

tracto, 1 *v. a.*, I handle, treat.

traho, 3 *v. a.*, I drag, draw
(*perf. stem trax-*).

trans, *prep. with acc.*, across.

transporto, 1 *v. a.*, I transport,
carry across.

transtrum, -i, 2 *n.*, a cross-
bench (*for rowing*).

tridens, -entis, 3 *m.*, a trident.

trirēmis, -is, 3 *f.*, a trireme.

tristis, -e, *adj.*, sad, gloomy.

- Trōia, -ae, 1 *f.*, Troy.
 Trōiānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Trojan.
 tū, 2 *pers. pron.*, thou.
 tum, *adv.*, then.
 tumultus, -ūs, 4 *m.*, a tumult,
 disturbance.
 turba, -ae, 1 *f.*, a crowd.
 turpis, -e, *adj.*, base, ugly.
 turris, -is, 3 *f.*, a tower,
 turret.
 tūtēla, -ae, 1 *f.*, protection.
 tūtō, *adv.*, safely.
 tūtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, safe, pro-
 tected.
 tuus, -a, -um, *poss. pron.*, thy,
 your.
 tyrannus, -i, 2 *m.*, a tyrant,
 ruler.
 Tyrius, -a, -um, *adj.*, Tyrian.
 ubī, *adv.*, where? or where.
 Ulixes, -is, 3 *m.*, Ulysses.
 ultimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, last,
 furthest.
 umbra, -ae, 1 *f.*, shade.
 unda, -ae, 1 *f.*, a wave.
 unde, *adv.*, whence?
 urbs, urbis, 3 *f.*, a city.
 ursus, -i, 2 *m.*, a bear.
 ūsus, -ūs, 4 *m.*, use, employ-
 ment.
 uxor, -ōris, 3 *f.*, a wife.
 valē, farewell!
 valeo, 2 *v. n.*, I am well or
 strong.
 validus, -a, -um, *adj.*, strong.
 vallum, -i, 2 *n.*, a rampart,
 wall (*originally a stockade*
on top of the agger).
 varius, -a, -um, *adj.*, various.
 vasto, 1 *v. a.*, I lay waste.
 vastus, -a, -um, *adj.*, vast,
 immense.
 vehementer, *adv.*, vigorously.
 vel, *conj.*, or.
 vēlox, -ōcis, *adj.*, swift.
 vēlum, -i, 2 *n.*, a sail.
 vēnātor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, a hunter.
 venēnum, -i, 2 *n.*, poison.
 venia, -ae, 1 *f.*, pardon, leave,
 permission.
 ventus, -i, 2 *m.*, wind.
 verbero, 1 *v. a.*, I lash, flog,
 beat.
 verbum, -i, 2 *n.*, a word.
 vērē, *adv.*, truly.
 vēritas, -ātis, 3 *f.*, truth.
 verū, -ūs, 4 *n.*, a spit.
 vērus, -a, -um, *adj.*, true.
 vester, -tra, -trum, *poss. adj.*
 (*of more than one*), your.
 vestio, 4 *v. a.*, I clothe.
 Vesuvius, -ii, 2 *m.*, Vesuvius.
 vetula, -ae, 1 *f.*, an old
 woman.
 via, -ae, 1 *f.*, a street, journey,
 course.
 viātor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, a traveller.
 vicinus, -a, -um, *adj.*, neigh-
 bouring, near.
 victor, -ōris, 3 *m.*, a conqueror.
 victōria, -ae, 1 *f.*, victory.
 vigilo, 1 *v. n.*, I keep watch,
 am awake.
 villa, -ae, 1 *f.*, a country
 house.
 vincio, 4 *v. a.*, I bind.
 vinculum, -i, 2 *n.*, a chain,
 bond, prison.
 vindico, 1 *v. a.*, I claim, avenge.
 violentia, -ae, 1 *f.*, violence.
 vir, viri, 2 *m.*, a man, hero.
 virgo, -ginis, 3 *f.*, a maiden.
 viridis, -e, *adj.*, green.

THEORY OF THE EARTH

The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its features. The theory of the earth is based on the study of the earth's structure and its various parts, and on the study of the processes which have shaped the earth and its features. The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its features. The theory of the earth is based on the study of the earth's structure and its various parts, and on the study of the processes which have shaped the earth and its features.

ENGLISH-LATIN INDEX

abode, *sēdēs*, -is, 3 *f.*
 about, *dē*, *prep.* (*with abl.*).
 account (on account of), *causā*
 (*placed after gen. of noun*),
 or (*referring to the past*),
 propter, *prep.* (*with acc.*).
 accuse (I), *accūsō*, 1 *v. a.*
 across, *trans*, *prep.* (*with acc.*).
 administer (I), 1 *v. a.*, *ad-*
 ministro.
 adorn (I), 1 *v. a.*, *ornō*.
 adversary (an), *adversārius*,
 -ii, 2 *m.*
 adverse, *adversus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
 adversity, *rēs adversae*, *f. pl.*
 Aeneas, *Aenēas*, -ae, 1 *m.*
 afraid (I am), *timeo*, 2 *v. a.*
 Africa, *Africa*, -ae, 1 *f.*
 after, *post*, *prep.* (*with acc.*).
 afterwards, *postea*, *adv.*
 again, *iterum*, *adv.*
 against, *contrā*, *prep.* (*with acc.*).
 aid, *auxilium*, -ii, 2 *n.*
 all, *omnis*, -e, *adj.*
 ally, *socius*, -ii, 2 *m.*
 already, *iam*, *adv.*
 also, *etiam* or *quoque*, *adv.*
 always, *semper*, *adv.*
 ambassador, *lēgātus*, -i, 2 *m.*

ambush, *insidiae*, -arum, 1 *f. pl.*
 among, *inter*, *prep.* (*with acc.*).
 ancient, *antiquus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
 and not, *neque* or *nec*, *conj.*
 and so, *itaque*, *conj.*
 anger, *ira*, -ae, 1 *f.*
 angry, *irātus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
 animal, *animal*, -ālis, 3 *n.*
 answer, *responsum*, -i, 2 *n.*
 antler, *cornū*, -ūs, 4 *n.*
 Antonius, *Antōnius*, -ii, 2 *m.*
 Apollo, *Apollo*, -linis, *m.*
 appease (I), *plāco*, 1 *v. a.*
 approach (I), *appropinquo*,
 1 *v. n.* (*ad with acc.*).
 approach (an), *aditus*, -ūs, 4 *m.*
 arena, *arēna*, -ae, 1 *f.*
 arms, *arma*, -ōrum, 2 *n. pl.*
 army, *exercitus*, -ūs, 4 *m.*
 around, *circā*, *prep.* (*with acc.*).
 arouse (I), *excito*, 1 *v. a.*, (*e* or
 ex with abl.).
 arrival, *adventus*, -ūs, 4 *m.*
 arrow, *sagitta*, -ae, 1 *f.*
 art, *ars*, *artis*, 3 *f.*
 as, *prō*, *prep.* (*with abl.*).
 ashes, *cinis*, -eris, 3 *m.* (*used*
 in pl.).
 ask (I), *rogo*, 1 *v. a.* (*with double*

- acc.*), or *postulo*, 1 *v. a.*
(especially with veniam)
assist (I), *iuvo*, 1 *v. a.*
at hand (I am), *adsum*, *v. n.*
at last or at length, *tandem*,
adv.
at once, *statim*, *adv.*
at that time, *tum*, *adv.*
Athenian, *Athēniensis*, -is, 3 *m.*
Athens, *Athēnae*, -ārum, 1 *f. pl.*
attack (I), (*accuse with words*),
accūsō, 1 *v. a.*
attack (I), (*with arms*), *op-*
pugno, 1 *v. a.*
attack (an), *impetus*, -ūs, 4 *m.*
attendant, *minister*, -tri, 2 *m.*
autumn, *auctumnus*, -i, 2 *m.*
avarice, *avāritia*, -ae, 1 *f.*
avenge (I), *vindico*, 1 *v. a.*
avoid (I), *vito*, 1 *v. a.*
await (I), *exspecto*, 1 *v. a.*
- back*, *tergum*, -i, 2 *n.*
bad, *malus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
badly, *male*, *adv.*
ball, *pila*, -ae, 1 *f.* (*pilam*
moveo, I throw or play-at
ball; *pila ludo*, I play-at
ball).
band (troop), *caterva*, -ae, 1 *f.*
band (multitude), *multitudo*,
-i, 3 *f.*
bank, *ripa*, -ae, 1 *f.*
barbarian (a), *barbarus*, -i, 2 *m.*
bare, *nūdus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
bark, *carīna*, -ae, 1 *f.*
base, *improbus*, -a, -um, or
turpis, *turpe*, *adj.*
baths, *thermae*, -ārum, 1 *f. pl.*
battle, *pugna*, -ae, 1 *f.*, or
proelium, -ii, 2 *n.*
beak (of a bird or ship), *ro-*
strum, -i, 2 *n.*
- bear* (a), *ursus*, -i, 2 *m.*
bear (I), (*wounds, labour, etc.*),
sustineo, 2 *v. a.*
beast, *bestia*, -ae, 1 *f.*
beautiful, *pulcher*, -chra,
-chrum, *adj.*
beauty, *forma*, -ae, 1 *f.* or *pul-*
chritudo, -dinis, 3 *f.*
because, *quia* or *quod*, *conj.*
before, *ante*, *prep.* (*with acc.*).
behalf (on behalf of), *prō*, *prep.*
(with abl.).
behind, *post*, *prep.* (*with acc.*).
bend (I), *flecto*, 3 *v. a.* (*perf.*
stem flex.).
besiege (I), *oppugno*, 1 *v. a.*
best, *optimus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
bind (I), (*tie*), *stringo*, 3 *v. a.*
(perf. stem strinx-).
bind (I), (*with chains*), *vincio*,
4 *v. a.* (*perf. stem vinx-*).
birthday, *dies natalis*.
black, *niger*, -gra, -grum, *adj.*
blame, *culpo*, 1 *v. a.*
blessed, *beātus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
blind, *caecus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
blow (a), *plāga*, -ae, 1 *f.*
Boadicea, *Boadicēa*, -ae, 1 *f.*
body, *corpus*, -poris, 3 *n.*
bold, *audax*, -ācis, *adj.*
boldness, *audācia*, -ae, 1 *f.*
book, *liber*, -bri, 2 *m.*
booty, *praeda*, -ae, 1 *f.*
boy, *puer*, *pueri*, 2 *m.*
branch, *rāmus*, -i, 2 *m.*
brave, *fortis*, -e, *adj.*
bravery, *fortitudo*, -dinis, 3 *f.*
brazen, *aēneus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
breast, *pectus*, -toris, 3 *n.*
breathe out (I), *efflo*, 1 *v. a.*
Britain, *Britannia*, -ae, 1 *f.*
Britons, *Britanni*, -ōrum, 2 *m.*
pl.

brother, frāter, frātris, 3 *m.*
 build, aedifico, 1 *v. a.*
 building, tectum, -i, 2 *n.* or
 aedificium, -ii, 2 *n.*
 bull, taurus, -i, 2 *m.*
 burden, onus, oneris, 3 *n.*
 burn (I), flagro, 1 *v. n.*
 business, negōtium, -ii, 2 *n.*
 but, sed or autem (*the latter*
word cannot stand first in
the sentence).
 by chance, forte, *adv.*
 by reason of, propter, *prep.*
 (*with acc.*).

cackling, clangor, -ōris, 3 *m.*
 Caesar, Caesar, -aris, 3 *m.*
 call, voco, 1 *v. a.*, or appello,
 1 *v. a.*
 camp, castra, -ōrum, 2 *n. pl.*
 capable of, patiens, -entis, *adj.*
 (*followed by gen.*).
 Capitol, Capitōlium, -ii, 2 *n.*
 captive, captivus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 or as *subst.*, captivus, -i,
 2 *m.*
 capture (I), expugno, 1 *v. a.*
 care, cūra, -ae, 1 *f.* (*notice the*
dat. with verb to be;
 bellum mihi cūrae est,
 the war is an object of
 care to me).
 carry (I), porto, 1 *v. a.*
 carry across (I), transporto,
 1 *v. a.*
 carry off (I), rapto, 1 *v. a.*
 Carthage, Carthāgo, -ginis, 3 *f.*
 Carthaginian, Carthāginiensis,
 -e, *adj.* or Pūnicus, -a,
 -um, *adj.*
 Carthaginians (the), Poeni,
 -ōrum, 2 *m. pl.*
 Catiline, Catilīna, -ae, 1 *m.*

cause, causa, -ae, 1 *f.*
 cavalry, equites, -um, 3 *m. pl.*,
 or equitātus, -ūs, 4 *m.*
 cave, spelunca, -ae, 1 *f.*
 celebrate (I), (in song), celebros,
 1 *v. a.*
 celebrated, praeclārus, -a, -um,
adj., or celebrer, -bris, -bre,
adj.
 chain, vinculum, -i, 2 *n.*, or
 catēna, -ae, 1 *f.*
 chance (by), forte, *adv.*
 change, mutatio, -ōnis, 3 *f.*
 charge, imperium, -ii, 2 *n.*
 chariot, currus, -ūs, 4 *m.*
 charm (I), delecto, 1 *v. a.*
 Charon, Charon, -ontis, 3 *m.*
 Chiron, Chirōn, -ōnis, 3 *m.*
 Cicero, Cicero, -ōnis, 3 *m.*
 citadel, arx, arcis, 3 *f.*
 citizen, civis, -is, 3 *m. and f.*
 city, urbs, urbis, 3 *f.*
 cleverness, ingenium, -ii, 2 *n.*,
 or sapientia, -ae, 1 *f.*
 cloak, pallium, -ii, 2 *n.*
 cloud, nūbes, -is, 3 *f.*
 club, clāva, -ae, 1 *f.*
 coast, ōra, -ae, 1 *f.*, or litus,
 -toris, 3 *n.*
 collect (I), congrego, 1 *v. a.* (*of*
persons), or colloco, 1 *v. a.*
 (*of things*).
 colour, color, -ōris, 3 *m.*
 command, imperium, -ii, 2 *n.*
 commander, imperātor, -ōris,
 3 *m.*
 common, communis, -e, *adj.*
 companion, socius, -ii, 2 *m.*
 complete (I), compleo, 2 *v. a.*
 (*perf. stem complēv-*).
 comrade, comes, -mitis, 3 *m.*
 and *f.*
 concerning, de, *prep.* (*with abl.*).

condemn (I), damno, 1 v. a.
*(with gen. of punishment
 as capitis, or ad with acc.,
 as ad bestias).*
 congratulation, grātulatio,
 -ōnis, 3 f.
 conquer (I), supero, 1 v. a., or
 vinco, 3 v. a. (*perf. stem
 vic-*).
 conqueror, victor, -tōris, 3 m.
 conspiracy, coniūrātio, -ōnis,
 3 f.
 constant, constans, -stantis, *adj.*
 consul, consul, -sulis, 3 m.
 contend (I), confingo, 3 v. n.
*(perf. stem conflix-; fol-
 lowed by prep. cum).*
 content, contentus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 contest, certāmen, -minis, 3 n.
 continue (I), continuo, 1 v. a.
 Corinth, Corinthus, -i, 2 f.
 courage, fortitudo, -dinis, 3 f.
 course, iter, itineris, 3 n.
 cover, tego, 3 v. a. (*perf. stem
 tex-*).
 covering, tegumentum, -i, 2 n.
 cradle, cūnae, -arum, 1 f. pl.
 crime, scelus, -leris, 3 n.
 crowd, turba, -ae, 1 f. (in dis-
 order), or multitudo, -dinis,
 3 f. (large number).
 cruel, saevus, -a, -um, *adj.*, or
 crudēlis, -e, *adj.*
 cruelty, saevitia, -ae, 1 f., or
 crudelitas, -tātis, 3 f.
 custom, mōs, mōris, 3 m., or
 consuetudo, -dinis, 3 f.
 daily, quotidiē, *adv.*
 dance (I), salto, 1 v. n.
 danger, periculum, -i, 2 n.
 dangerous, periculōsus, -a, -um,
adj.

Darius, Dārēus, -ii, 2 m.
 darkness, tenēbrae, -arum,
 1 f. pl.
 dart, telum, -i, 2 n.
 daughter, filia, -ae, 1 f.
 day, dies, -ei, 5 m.
 day (to-), hodiē, *adv.*
 dead, mortuus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 dead (the), mortui, -orum,
 2 m. pl.
 dear, cārus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 death, letum, -i, 2 n., or mors,
 mortis, 3 f.
 declare (I), indico, 3 v. a. (*perf.
 stem indix-*). *With dat. of
 person, as indico bellum
 Persis, I declare war on
 the Persians.*
 decorate (I), orno, 1 v. a.
 deed, rēs, rei, 5 f.
 defeat (I), supero, 1 v. a.
 delight (I), dēlecto, 1 v. a.
 deliver (I), (a speech), recito,
 1 v. a.
 demand (I), postulo, 1 v. a.
(from a person a or ab).
 depart (I), mīgro, 1 v. n.
 deplore (I), plōro, 1 v. a.
 desire (I), opto, 1 v. a.
 destroy (I), dēleo, 2 v. a. (*perf.
 stem dēlēv-*).
 destructive, perniciosus, -a, -um,
adj. (with dat.).
 Dido, Dīdo, Dīdōnis, 3 f.
 different, diversus, -a, -um, *adj.*
(with prep. ab).
 difficult, difficilis, -e, *adj.*
 diligence, diligētia, -ae, 1 f.
 diligent, diligens, -entis, *adj.*
 direct (I), dirigo, 3 v. a. (*perf.
 stem direx-*).
 disagreeable, molestus, -a, -um,
adj.

disaster, clādes, -is, 3 *f.*
 discipline, disciplina, -ae, 1 *f.*
 disturbance, tumultus, -ūs, 4 *m.*
 ditch, fossa, -ae, 1 *f.*
 divide (I), separo, 1 *v. a.*
 dog, canis, -is, 3 *m.*
 dominion, imperium, -ii, 2 *n.*
 drag (I), traho, 3 *v. a. (perf. stem trax-)* or rāpto, 1 *v. a.*
 draw near (I), appropinquo, 1 *v. n.*
 dread (I), timeo, 2 *v. a.*
 dreadful, dirus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 drive away (I), fugo, 1 *v. a. (with prep. ex).*
 Druids, Druidae, -arum, 1 *m. pl.*
 dwell, habito, 1 *v. n.*
 dwelling, tectum, -i, 2 *n.*

earnestly, vehementer, *adv.*
 earth, terra, -ae, 1 *f.*
 earth (of the), terrestris, -e, *adj.*
 easy, facilis, -e, *adj.*
 educate (I), educo, 1 *v. a.*
 elect (I), creō, 1 *v. a. (with double acc.).*
 elephant, elephāntus, -i, 2 *m.*
 eloquence, eloquentia, -ae, 1 *f.*
 eloquent, eloquens, -entis, *adj.*
 Elysium, Elysium, -ii, 2 *n.*
 enemy (private), inimicus, -i, 2 *m. (opponent), adversarius, -ii, 2 m. (public), hostis, -is, 3 m. (in plur.).*
 enough, satis, *adv.*
 entangle, impedio, 4 *v. a. (perf. stem impediv-).*
 enter (I), intro, 1 *v. a. and n.*
 entrance, aditus, -ūs, 4 *m.*
 envy, invidia, -ae, 1 *f.*
 every, omnis, -e, *adj.*
 every day, quotidie, *adv.*

excel, supero, 1 *v. a.*
 exercise (I), exerceo, 2 *v. a.*
 expect, exspecto, 1 *v. a.*
 exposed, obnoxius, -a, -um, *adj. (with dat.).*
 eye, oculus, -i, 2 *m.*

faith, fides, -ei, 5 *f.*
 faithful, fidus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 faithless, infidus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 famous, praeclārus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 far, procul, *adv.*
 farewell, valē!
 fatal, perniciosus, -a, -um, or fatalis, -e, *adj.*
 fate, fātum, -i, 2 *n.*
 father, pater, patris, 3 *m.*
 fault, culpa, -ae, 1 *f.*
 favourable, secundus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 fear (I), timeo, 2 *v. a.*
 fear, timor, -ōris, 3 *m. or metus, -ūs, 4 m.*
 feather, penna, -ae, 1 *f.*
 feel (I), grateful, habeo grātiām.
 ferryman, portitor, -ōris, 3 *m.*
 fertile, ferax, -ācis, *adj.*
 festal, festus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 few, pauci, -ae, -a, *pl. adj.*
 fidelity, fides, -ei, 5 *f.*
 field, ager, agri, 2 *m., or arvum, -i, 2 n.*
 fierce, saevus, -a, -um, or ferox, -ōcis, *adj.*
 fiery, ācer, ācris, ācre, *adj.*
 fight (a), pugna, -ae, 1 *f.*
 fight (I), pugno, 1 *v. n. (with prep. cum).*
 figure, figurā, -ae, 1 *f.*
 filled, plēnus, -a, -um, *adj. (with gen. or abl.).*
 finish (I), finio, 4 *v. a.*
 fire, ignis, -is, 3 *m.*

- first**, *primus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
first at, *primō*, *adv.*
firstly, *primum*, *adv.*
fitted or fitting, *aptus*, -a, -um, *adj.* (*followed by prep. ad, for*).
fix (I), *figo*, 3 *v. a.* (*perf. stem fix-*).
flame, *flamma*, -ae, 1 *f.*
flames (I am in), *flagro*, 1 *v. n.*
fleet, *classis*, -is, 3 *f.*
flight, *fuga*, -ae, 1 *f.*
flight (I put to), *fugo*, 1 *v. a.*
flocks, *armenta*, -ōrum, 2 *n. pl.*
flourish (I), *flōreo*, 2 *v. n.*
flower, *flōs*, *flōris*, 3 *m.*
fond, *cupidus*, -a, -um, *adj.* (*with objective gen.*).
food, *cibus*, -i, 2 *m.*
foot, *pēs*, *pedis*, 3 *m.*
footman or foot-soldier, *pedes*, *peditis*, 3 *m.*
foot (on), *pedester*, -tris, -tre, *adj.*
for, *prō*, *prep.* (*with abl.*).
for, *nam* or *enim* (*the latter never first word*), *conj.*
for the sake of, *causā* (*placed after gen.*).
for a long time, *diū*, *adv.*
forces, *cōpiae*, -ārum, 1 *f. pl.*
form, *forma*, -ae, 1 *f.*
form (I), *formo*, 1 *v. a.*
formerly, *olim*, *adv.*
fortify (I), *mūnio*, 4 *v. a.*
fortune, *fortūna*, -ae, 1 *f.*
forum, *forum*, -i, 2 *n.*
free (from), *liber*, -era, -erum, *adj.* (*with abl.*).
free (I set), *libero*, 1 *v. a.*, or *expedio*, 4 *v. a.* (*with prep. ab and abl. or abl. alone*).
friend, *amicus*, -i, 2 *m.*
friendship, *amicitia*, -ae, 1 *f.*
frighten, *terreo*, 2 *v. a.*
from (away from), *ā* or *ab*. (*out of*), *ex*. (*down from*), *dē* (*with abl.*)
front, *frons*, *frontis*, 3 *f.*
front (in), *adversus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
fruit, *fructus*, -ūs, 4 *m.*
full, *plēnus*, -a, -um, *adj.* (*with gen. or abl.*).
furnish (I), *orno*, 1 *v. a.*
furthest, *ultimus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
games, *ludi*, -ōrum, 2 *m. pl.*
garden, *hortus*, -i, 2 *m.*
garland, *corōna*, -ae, 1 *f.*
gate, *porta*, -ae, 1 *f.*
gather (I), *congrego*, 1 *v. a.*
Gaul, *Gallia*, -ae, 1 *f.*
Gaul (a), *Gallus*, -i, 2 *m.*
general, *imperātor*, -ōris, 3 *m.*
gift, *dōnum*, -i, 2 *n.*
girl, *puella*, -ae, 1 *f.*
give (I), *do*, 1 *v. a.* (*perf. stem ded-*).
give, I give thanks, *grāτίας ago* (*distinguish from grātiām habeo*, I feel thankful).
glad (I am), *gaudeo*, 2 *v. n.*
gloomy, *tristis*, -e, *adj.*
god, *deus*, *dei*, 2 *m.*
goddess, *dea*, -ae, 1 *f.*
golden, *aureus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
good-bye, *valē*!
good-day, *salvē*!
goose, *anser*, -eris, 3 *m.*
govern, *gubernō*, 1 *v. a.*
graceful, *gracilis*, -e, *adj.*
grateful, *grātus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
grateful (I feel), *grātiām habeo*.
great, *magnus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
Greece, *Graecia*, -ae, 1 *f.*
Greek, *Graecus*, -i, 2 *m.*

green, *viridis*, -e, *adj.*
 grief, *dolor*, -ōris, 3 *m.*
 grieve (I), *doleo*, 2 *v. n.*
 guard or guardian, *custōs*,
 -tōdis, 3 *m.*
 guard (I), *servo*, 1 *v. a.*, or
 custōdio, 4 *v. a.* (*perf. stem*
 custōdīv-).
 gymnasium, *gymnasium*, -ii,
 2 *n.*
 had (he, she, it), *habebat*.
 had (they), *habebant*.
 hail, *salvē*!
 hair, *crinis*, -is, 3 *m.* (*used in*
 plural).
 hand (I am at), *adsum*, *v. n.*
 hand, *manus*, -ūs, 4 *f.*
 handle (I), *tracto*, 1 *v. a.*
 happy, *felix*, -licis, *adj.*
 harbour, *portus*, -ūs, 4 *m.*
 hard, *dūrus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
 hasten (I), *propero*, 1 *v. n.*
 (*intrans.*).
 hasten (I), *mātūro*, 1 *v. a.*
 (*trans.*); *usually with iter*
 or fugam.
 have (I), *habeo*, 2 *v. a.*
 head, *caput*, -pitis, 3 *n.*
 heal (I), *sāno*, 1 *v. a.*
 healthy, *sānus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
 hear, *audio*, 4 *v. a.*
 heart, *animus*, -i, 2 *m.*
 heat, *calor*, -ōris, 3 *m.*
 heaven, *caelum*, -i, 2 *n.*
 helmet, *galea*, -ae, 1 *f.*
 help, *auxilium*, -ii, 2 *n.*
 her, *suus*, -a, -um, *reflex. pron.*
 Hercules, *Hereules*, -is, 3 *m.*
 here, *hic*, *adv.*
 hero, *vir*, *viri*, 2 *m.*
 hiding-place, *latēbrae*, -ārum,
 1 *f. ph*

high, *altus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
 highest, *summus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
 highly, *magnī* (*gen. of price*).
 hill, *mons*, *montis*, 3 *m.*
 himself, *sē*, *gen. sui*, *pron.*
 reflex.
 history, *historia*, -ae, 1 *f.*
 hither, *hūc*, *adv.*
 hold (I), *teneo*, 2 *v. a.* (*memoriā*,
 in memory).
 hold (I), (*consider*), *habeo*,
 2 *v. a.*
 holidays, *feriae*, -ārum, 1 *f. pl.*
 Homer, *Homērus*, -i, 2 *m.*
 honest, *honestus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
 honour, *honor*, -ōris, 3 *m.*
 hope, *spēs*, *spei*, 5 *f.*
 horn, *cornū*, -ūs, 4 *n.*
 horrible, *horribilis*, -e, or *ātrox*,
 -ōcis, *adj.*
 horse, *equus*, -i, 2 *m.*
 horse-man or horse-soldier,
 eques, -itis, 3 *m.*
 hostage, *obses*, -idis, 3 *m.*
 hostile, *inimicus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
 hour, *hōra*, -ae, 1 *f.*
 house, *tectum*, -i, 2 *n.*
 how, *quōmodo*? *adv.*
 however, *tamen*, *adv.* (*cannot*
 stand first in sentence).
 how many, *quot*? *indecl. adj.*
 huge, *ingens*, -entis, *adj.*
 humble, *humilis*, -e, *adj.*
 hundred, *centum*, *indecl. num.*
 adj.
 hungry (I am), *esurio*, 4 *v. n.*
 (*no perf. stem*).
 hunter, *venātor*, -ōris, 3 *m.*
 hurl (I), *iacto*, 1 *v. a.*
 hurtful, *noxius*, -a, -um, *adj.*
 I, *ego*, 1 *pers. pron.*
 Icenī, *Icēni*, -ōrum, 2 *m. pl.*

- idle, ignāvus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 ill (an), malum, -i, 2 *n.*
 illuminate (I), illuminō, 1 *v. a.*
 illustrious, illustris, -e, *adj.*
 immediately, statim, *adv.*
 immense, immānis, -e, *or*
 ingens, -entis, *adj.*
 implore (I), ōro, 1 *v. a.*
 in, in, *prep. (with abl.)*
 incite (I), incito, 1 *v. a.*
 industrious, industrius, -a, -um,
 or studiōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 infantry, pedites, -um, 3 *m. pl.*
 or peditatus, -ūs, 4 *m.*
 inflame (I), excito, 1 *v. a.*
 in flet (I), infligo, 3 *v. a. (perf.*
 stem inflix-).
 inhabitant, incola, -ae, 1 *m.*
 and f.
 instructor, praeceptor, -ōris,
 3 *m.*
 into, in, *prep. (with acc.)*
 invite (I), invito, 1 *v. a.*
 island, insula, -ae, 1 *f.*
 Italy, Italia, -ae, 1 *f.*
 Ixion, Ixion, -ionis, 3 *m.*
- Janus, Iānus, -i, *m.*
 javelin, pilum, -i, 2 *n.*
 join, iungo, 3 *v. a. (perf. stem*
 iunx-).
 journey, iter, itineris, 3 *n.*
 joy, gaudium, -ii, 2 *n.*
 judge, arbiter, -tri, 2 *m., or*
 iudex, iūdicis, 3 *m.*
 Juno, Iūno, Iūnōnis, 3 *f.*
 Jupiter, Iuppiter, Iovis, 3 *m.*
- keen, ācer, -cris, -cre, *adj.*
 keep (I), (protect), servo, 1 *v. a.*
 keep (I), (hold), teneo, 2 *v. a.*
 (memoriā, in memory).
- keep off (I), prohibeo, 2 *v. a.,*
 or arceo, 2 *v. a. (both with*
 prep. ā or ab, from).
 kill (I), neco, 1 *v. a. (perf.*
 stem necāv-).
 kind (a), genus, -eris, 3 *n.*
 kind, benignus, -i, -um, *adj.*
 king, rex, rēgis, 3 *m.*
 kingdom, regnum, -i, 2 *n.*
 knee, genu, -ūs, 4 *n.*
 knight, eques, -itis, 3 *m.*
 know (I), scio, 4 *v. a. (perf.*
 stem sciv-).
 know not (I), ignōro, 1 *v. a.*
 known, nōtus, -a, -um, *adj.*
- labour, labor, -ōris, 3 *m., or*
 opus, -eris, 3 *n.*
 land (field), ager, -gri, 2 *m.*
 land (earth), terra, -ae, 1 *f.*
 land (native), patria, -ae, 1 *f.*
 land (on), terrestris, -tre, *adj.*
 language, lingua, -ae, 1 *f.*
 large, magnus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 last (at), tandem, *adv.*
 Latin, Latinus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 laugh-at (I), rideo, 2 *v. a.*
 lay-waste (I), vasto, 1 *v. a.*
 lead (I), dūco, 3 *v. a. (perf.*
 stem dūx-).
 leader, dūx, ducis, 3 *m.*
 learned, doctus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 left, sinister, -tra, -trum, *adj.*
 legion, legio, -ōnis, 3 *f.*
 lend (I), (furnish), praebeo,
 2 *v. a.*
 length (at), tandem, *adv.*
 lesson, praescriptum, -i, 2 *n.*
 letter (of alphabet), littera,
 -ae, 1 *f.*
 letter (epistle), litterae, -arum,
 1 *f. pl.*
 lie (I), iaceo, 2 *v. n.*

life, *vita*, -ae, 1 *f.*
 light, *lux*, *lucis*, 3 *f.*
 like, *similis*, -e, *adj.* (*with dat. of the thing*).
 limb, *membrum*, -i, 2 *n.*
 line-of-battle, *aciēs*, -ēi, 5 *f.*
 linen-cloth, *linteum*, -i, 2 *n.*
 lion, *leō*, -ōnis, 3 *m.*
 little, *parvus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
 live (I), (dwell), *habito*, 1 *v. n.*
 live (I), (am alive), *vivo*, 3 *v. n.*
 (*perf. stem vix-*).
 lively, *alacer*, -cris, -cre, *adj.*
 living, *vivus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
 load, *onero*, 1 *v. a.*
 log, *lignum*, -i, 2 *n.*
 long, *longus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
 long, (for a long time), *diu*,
 adv.
 longer (no), *nōn iam*.
 look at, *specto*, 1 *v. a.*
 lord, *dominus*, -i, 2 *m.*
 lot, *sors*, *sortis*, 3 *f.*
 loud, *magnus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
 love (I), *amo*, 1 *v. a.*, or *diligō*,
 3 *v. a.* (*perf. stem dilex-*).
 love, *amor*, -ōris, 3 *m.*
 lyre, *lyra*, -ae, 1 *f.*

maiden, *virgo*, *virginis*, 3 *f.*
 majesty, *māiestas*, -ātis, 3 *f.*
 man, *vir*, *virī*, 2 *m.* (a hero),
 or *homo*, *hominis*, 3 *m.*
 (a human being).
 mane, *iuba*, -ae, 1 *f.*
 many, *multus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
 Marcus, *Marcus*, -i, 2 *m.*
 Marius, *Marius*, -i, 2 *m.*
 mark-out (I), *dēsigno*, 1 *v. a.*
 market-place, *forum*, -i, 2 *n.*
 master, (lord), *dominus*, -i,
 2 *m.*

master, (teacher), *magister*,
 -tri, 2 *m.*
 memory, *memoria*, -ae, 1 *f.*
 Mercury, *Mercurius*, -ii, 2 *m.*
 messenger, *nuntius*, -ii, 2 *m.*
 mid-day, *meridiēs*, -ēi, 5 *m.*
 middle, *medius*, -a, -um, *adj.*
 migrate, *mīgro*, 1 *v. n.*
 mind, (heart), *animus*, -i, 2 *m.*
 mind, (intellect), *mens*, *mentis*,
 3 *f.*
 miserable, *miserābilis*, -e, *adj.*
 misfortune, *malum*, -i, 2 *n.*
 mistress, *domina*, -ae, 1 *f.*, or
 (teacher), *magistra*, -ae, 1 *f.*
 monster, *monstrum*, -i, 2 *n.*
 morals, *mōres*, -um, 3 *m. pl.*
 mortal (a), *mortalis*, -is, 3 *m.*
 mother, *māter*, -tris, 3 *f.*
 mountain, *mons*, *montis*, 3 *m.*
 mournful, *lūgūbris*, -e, *adj.*
 multitude, *multitudo*, -dinis,
 3 *f.*
 Muse, *Mūsa*, -ae, 1 *f.*
 my, *meus*, -a, -um, *poss. pron.*
 naked, *nūdus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
 name (I), *nōmino*, 1 *v. a.*
 name, *nōmen*, -inis, 3 *n.*
 nation, *populus*, -i, 2 *m.*
 native-land, *patria*, -ae, 1 *f.*
 nature, *nātūra*, -ae, 1 *f.*
 near (*adj.*), *finitimus*, -a, -um,
 adj.
 near (*prep.*), *prope* or *iuxta*,
 prep. (with acc.).
 nearly, *ferē*, *adv.*
 neglect, *neglego*, 3 *v. a.* (*perf.*
 stem neglex-).
 neighbouring, *vicīnus*, -a, -um,
 or *finitimus*, -a, -um, *adj.*
 Neptune, *Neptūnus*, -i, 2 *m.*
 never, *nunquam*, *adv.*

new, novus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 nightingale, lusciniā, -ae, 1 *f.*
 no longer, nōn iam.
 noble, nōbilis, -e, *adj.*
 not, nōn, *adv.*
 not (*interrog. adv.*), nonne?
 not yet, nondum.
 nourish, nūtrio, 4 *v. a.*
 now, iam (*of time*), nunc (*of circumstances*).
 number, numerus, -i, 2 *m.*
 oar, rēmus, -i, 2 *m.*
 obey, pāreo, 2 *v. n.* (*with dat. of person*).
 occupy, teneo, 2 *v. a.*
 ocean, oceanus, -i, 2 *m.*
 offering, vōtum, -i, 2 *n.*
 often, saepe, *adv.*
 old, antiquus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 old-man, senex, senis, 3 *m.* (*gen. plur. senum*).
 old-woman, vetula, -ae, 1 *f.*
 on, in, *prep.* (*with abl.*).
 on account of (*referring to the future*), causā (*placed after gen.*), or (*referring to the past*) propter, *prep.* (*with acc.*).
 on-to, in, *prep.* (*with acc.*).
 once, (once upon a time), olim or quondam, *adv.*
 once (at), statim, *adv.*
 only, solum, *adv.*
 opponent, adversārius, -ii, 2 *m.*
 or, vel, *conj.*
 orator, orātor, -ōris, 3 *m.*
 Orcus, Orcus, -i, 2 *m.*
 origin, origo, originis, 3 *f.*
 ornament, ornāmentum, -i, 2 *n.*
 other (the), cēteri, -ae, -a, *adj. pl.*
 our, noster, -tra, -trum, *poss. adj.*

out-of, ex or ē, *prep.* (*with abl.*).
 over, per or trans, *prep.* (*with acc.*).
 overcome, supero, 1 *v. a.*
 owe, debeo, 2 *v. a.*
 owing-to, propter, *prep.* (*with acc.*).
 owl, noctua, -ae, 1 *f.*
 pain, dolor, -ōris, 3 *m.*
 painted, pictus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 painting, tabula, -ae, 1 *f.*
 palace, palātium, -ii, 2 *n.*
 pardon, venia, -ae, 1 *f.*
 part, pars, partis, 3 *f.*
 path, via, viae, 1 *f.*
 patience, patientia, -ae, 1 *f.*
 patient, patiens, -entis, *adj.*
 peacock, pāvō, -vōnis, 3 *m.*
 Pegasus, Pēgāsus, -i, 2 *m.*
 people (the), populus, -i, 2 *m.*
 permission, venia, -ae, 1 *f.*
 Persians (the), Persae, -ārum, 1 *m. pl.*
 philosopher, philosophus, -i, 2 *m.*
 place (I), colloco, 1 *v. a.*
 plan, consilium, -ii, 2 *n.*
 play (I), lūdo, 3 *v. a.* (pila ludo, I play at ball, or pilam moveo, I throw or play-at ball.
 playing (play), lūdendum, -i, 2 *n.* (*a gerund., not to be used in the nom.*).
 plead (I) (a cause), dico, 3 *v. a.* (*perf. stem dix-*).
 pleasant or pleasing, grātus, -a, -um, or iucundus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 please (I), delecto, 1 *v. a.* (*trans.*).
 please (I), placeo, 2 *v. n.* (*with dat. of person*).

pleasure, voluptas, -atis, 3 *f.*
 Pluto, Plutō, Plūtōnis, 3 *m.*
 poem, carmen, -inis, 3 *n.*
 poet, poēta, -ae, 1 *m.*
 poetry, carmen, -inis, 3 *n.*
 Pompeius, Pompēius, -i, 2 *m.*
 possess (I), possideo, 2 *v. a.*
 praetor, praetor, -ōris, 3 *m.*
 praise (I), laudo, 1 *v. a.*
 prayers, preces, -um, 3 *f. pl.*
 prepare, paro, 1 *v. a.* (bellum
 paro, I prepare for war).
 present (I am), adsum, *v. n.*
 present, dōnum, -i, 2 *n.*
 pretend (I), simulo, 1 *v. a.*
 pretty, pulcher, -chra, -chrum,
adj.
 prevent, prohibeo, 2 *v. a.* (with
 ā or ab, from).
 prey, praeda, -ae, 1 *f.*
 pride, superbia, -ae, 1 *f.*
 priest, sacerdos, -dōtis, 3 *m.*
 prison, carcer, -eris, 3 *m.*
 prize, praemium, -ii, 2 *n.*
 proclaim (I), praedico, 1 *v. a.*
 propel (I) (a ship), incito, 1 *v. a.*
 prosperous, secundus, -a, -um,
adj.
 protect (I) (by covering), tego,
 3 *v. a.* (*perf. stem tex-*).
 protect (I), servo, 1 *v. a.* (with
prep. ex, from).
 protected, tutus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 protection, tūtēla, -ae, 1 *f.*, or
 praesidium, -ii, 2 *n.*
 proud, superbus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 prow, prōra, -ae, 1 *f.*
 prudence, prūdētia, -ae, 1 *f.*
 prudent, prūdēns, -dentis,
adj.
 public, publicus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 punish (I), pūnio, 4 *v. a.*
 punishment, poena, -ae, 1 *f.*

pupil, discipulus, -i, 2 *m.*
 put-to-flight (I), fugo, 1 *v. a.*
 quarrel, contentio, -ōnis, 3 *f.*
 queen, rēgina, -ae, 1 *f.*
 quick, celer, celeris, celere, *adj.*
 race, genus, -eris, 3 *n.*, or gens,
 gentis, 3 *f.*
 rage (I), saevio, 4 *v. n.* (with
prep. in and acc., against).
 raise (I), excito, 1 *v. a.*
 rampart, (palisaded wall), val-
 lum, -i, 2 *n.*, or (mound),
 agger, -eris, 3 *m.*
 rare, rārus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 rarely, rārō, *adv.*
 ravage (I), vasto, 1 *v. a.*
 reason (a), causa, -ae, 1 *f.*
 reason (by), causā (with *gen.*).
 or propter, *prep. (with acc.)*.
 recite (I), recito, 1 *v. a.*
 reckon (I), (have), habeo, 2 *v. a.*
 refuse (I), nego, 1 *v. a.*
 reign (I), regno, 1 *v. n.*
 reject (I), repudio, 1 *v. a.*
 rejoice (I), gaudeo, 2 *v. n.*
 relate (I), narro, 1 *v. a.* (*gener-*
ally with prep. de, about).
 remarkable, praestans, -antis,
adj.
 repeat (I), itero, 1 *v. a.*
 republic, rēs publica, *gen. rei*
 publicae.
 rest (the), cēteri, -ae, -a, *pl. adj.*
 return, reditus, -ūs, 4 *m.*
 reward, praemium, -ii, 2 *n.*
 riches, divitiae, -arum, 1 *f. pl.*
 right, dexter, -tra, -trum, *adj.*
 right-hand, dextra, -ae, 1 *f.* (to
 the right, ad dextram).
 rise, surgo, 3 *v. n.* (*perf. stem*
surrex-).

river, fluvius, -ii, 2 *m.*, or
flumen, -minis, 3 *n.*

road, via, viae, 1 *f.*

robe, pallium, -ii, 2 *n.*

Roman, Rōmānus, -a, -um, *adj.*

Romans (the), Rōmāni, -ōrum,
2 *m. pl.*

Rome, Rōma, -ae, 1 *f.*

roof, tectum, -i, 2 *n.*

rouse (I), excito, 1 *v. a.* (with
ex or ē, as ē somno, from
sleep).

rout (I), fugo, 1 *v. a.*

ruin, ruina, -ae, 1 *f.*

rule (I), rego, 3 *v. a.* (*perf. stem*
rex-).

rule, rēgula, -ae, 1 *f.*

sacred, sacer, -cra, -crum, *adj.*

sacrifice, sacrificium, -ii, 2 *n.*

sacrifice (I), macto, 1 *v. a.*

safe, tūtus, -a, -um, *adj.*

safely, tūto, *adv.*

safety, salūs, -ūtis, 3 *f.*

sail (I), nāvigo, 1 *v. n.* (with
prep. in and acc.).

sail, vēlum, -i, 2 *n.*

sailor, nauta, -ae, 1 *m.*

sake-of (for the), causā (placed
after *gen.*).

satisfied, contentus, -a, -um,
adj. (with abl.).

Saturn, Sāturnus, -i, 2 *m.*

savage, saevus, -a, -um, *adj.*,

or horridus, -a, -um, *adj.*

save (I), servo, 1 *v. a.* (with
prep. ex, from, and abl.).

say (I), dico, 3 *v. a.* (*perf. stem*
dix-).

scarcely, vix, *adv.*

scent, odor, -ōris, 3 *m.*

school, schola, -ae, 1 *f.*, or (for
children), ludus, -i, 2 *m.*

sea, mare, maris, 3 *n.*

seize (I), rapto, 1 *v. a.*

seldom, rārō, *adv.*

serpent, serpens, -entis, 3 *m.*
and *f.*

servant, minister, -tri, 2 *m.*

serve (I), servio, 4 *v. n.* (with
dat. of person).

set-free (I), libero, 1 *v. a.*, or
expedio, 4 *v. a.* (both with
prep. ab, or simple abl. of
thing freed from).

severe, severus, -a, -um, *adj.*

shade, umbra, -ae, 1 *f.*, or
mānes, -ium, 3 *m. pl.*

shape, forma, -ae, 1 *f.*

sharp, acūtus, -a, -um, *adj.*

shed, taberna, -ae, 1 *f.*

shield, scūtum, -i, 2 *n.*

ship, nāvis, -is, 3 *f.*

shore, ōra, -ae, 1 *f.*, or litus,
-oris, 3 *n.*

short, brevis, -e, *adj.*, or tonsus,
-a, -um, *adj. (cut short)*.

show (I), praebeo, 2 *v. a.*

Sicily, Sicilia, -ae, 1 *f.*

sick, aeger, -gra, -grum, *adj.*

sign or signal, signum, -i, 2 *n.*

simple, simplex, -plicis, *adj.*

singing, cantandum, -i, 2 *n.*
(*gerund, not used in nom.*).

sit (I), sedeo, 2 *v. n.*

six, sex, *indecl. num. adj.*

size, magnitudo, -dinis, 3 *f.*

skillful or skilled, perītus, -a,
-um, *adj. (with object. gen.)*.

skin, pellis, -is, 3 *f.*

sky, caelum, -i, 2 *n.*

slave, servus, -i, 2 *m.*

sleep (I), dormio, 4 *v. n.*

sleep, somnus, -i, 2 *m.*

slender, tener, -era, -erum, *adj.*

slow, tardus, -a, -um, *adj.*

small, parvus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 snake, serpens, -pentis, 3 *m.*
and f.
 snatch-away (I), raptō, 1 *v. a.*
 Socrates, Socrates, -is, 3 *m.*
 soften, molliō, 4 *v. a.*
 soldier, miles, -itis, 3 *m.*
 son, filius, -ii, 2 *m.*
 song, carmen, -minis, 3 *n.*
 soon, mox, *adv.*
 sorrow, dolor, -ōris, 3 *m.*
 sorry (I am), doleo, 2 *v. n.*
 speak (I), dico, 3 *v. a. (perf. stem dix-).*
 spear, hasta, -ae, 1 *f.*
 spectator, spectātor, -ōris, 3 *m.*
 speech, oratio, -ōnis, 3 *f.*
 spirit, anima, -ae, 1 *f.*
 spit, verū, -ūs, 4 *n.*
 stag, cervus, -i, 2 *m.*
 stand (I), sto, 1 *v. n.*
 stand-out (I), emineo, 2 *v. n.*
 star, stella, -ae, 1 *f., or* sidus, -eris, 3 *n.*
 state, civitas, -atis, 3 *f.*
 statue, statua, -ae, 1 *f.*
 steer I, (govern), gubernō, 1 *v. a.*
 stern (of a ship), puppis, -is, *f. (abl. -i or -e).*
 still, adhuc, *adv.*
 storm (I), expugno, 1 *v. a.*
 storm, procella, -ae, 1 *f.*
 story, fabula, -ae, 1 *f.*
 strange, mirus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 stranger (a), advena, -ae, 1 *m., or* barbarus, -i, 2 *m.*
 street, via, viae, 1 *f.*
 strengthen (I), firmo, 1 *v. a.*
 strict, severus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 strong, validus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 strong (I am), valeo, 2 *v. n.*
 study (I), studeo, 2 *v. n.*

study, studium, -ii, 2 *n.*
 suddenly, subito, *adv.*
 suffer (I) (punishment), poenas do.
 suffering, dolor, -ōris, 3 *m.*
 suitable, aptus, -a, -um, *adj. (with prep. ad, for).*
 summer, aestas, -atis, 3 *f. (in-summer, aestate; in-early summer, prima aestate).*
 sun, sol, sol-is, 3 *m.*
 supplicate (I), oro, 1 *v. a.*
 surety, sponsor, -ōris, 3 *m.*
 surpass (I), supero, 1 *v. a.*
 surround (I), circumdo, 1 *v. a. (perf. stem circumded-) or* cingo, 3 *v. a. (perf. stem cinx-).*
 sweet, dulcis, -e, *adj.*
 swift, celer, -eris, -ere, *adj.*
 sword, gladius, -ii, 2 *m.*
 tablet, tabella, -ae, 1 *f.*
 tail, cauda, -ae, 1 *f.*
 take-by-storm (I), expugno, 1 *v. a.*
 tale, fabula, -ae, 1 *f.*
 Tartarus, Tartarus, -i, 2 *m.*
 task, opus, -eris, 3 *n.*
 teach (I), doceo, 2 *v. a. (with double acc.).*
 tell (I), narro, 1 *v. a.*
 temple, templum, -i, 2 *n.*
 ten, decem, *indecl. num. adj.*
 tender, tener, -era, -erum, *adj.*
 terrible, dirus, -a, -um, *or* terribilis, -e, *adj.*
 terror, terror, -ōris, 3 *m.*
 thanks, grātia, -ae, 1 *f. (habeo grātiā, I feel grateful or thankful, but ago grātiās, I give or express thanks).*

theatre, theātrum, -i, 2 *n.*
 their, suus, -a, -um, *reflex. poss. pron.*

then, tum, *adv.*

therefore, igitur, *adv.* (*cannot stand first in sentence*).

thick, densus, -a, -um, *adj.*

thin, tenuis, -e, *adj.*

thirst (I), sitio, 4 *v. n.*

three, tres, tria, *num. adj.*

threshold, limen, -inis, 3 *n.*

through, per, *prep.* (*with acc.*).

throw (I), iacto, 1 *v. a.*

throw (I) (a ball), moveo, 2 *v. a.* (*perf. stem mōv-*).

throw-down (I), deturbo, 1 *v. a.* (*with prep. de*).

thus, sic, *adv.*, or ita, *adv.*

thy, tuus, -a, -um, *poss. pron.*

time, tempus, -oris, 3 *n.*

timid, timidus, -a, -um, *adj.*

tired, fessus, -a, -um, *adj.*

to, *prep.* of motion, ad or in *with acc.* (ad meaning toward or up to; in meaning into).

to-day, hodiē, *adv.*

together (with), cum (*prep. with abl.*).

tolerably, satis, *adv.*

toward, ad, *prep.* (*with acc.*)

tower, turris, -is, 3 *f.*

town, oppidum, -i, 2 *n.*

train (I), (exercise), exerceo, 2 *v. a.*

train (I), (teach), erudio, 4 *v. a.*

training, disciplina, -ae, 1 *f.*

transport (I), transporto, 1 *v. a.*

traveller, viātor, -ōris, 3 *m.*

treachery, prōditio, -ōnis, 3 *f.*

treat (I) (handle), tracto, 1 *v. a.*

trident, tridens, -entis, 3 *m.*

Trojan, Trōiānus, -a, -um, *adj.*

Trojans (the), Trōiāni, -ōrum, 2 *m. pl.*

troops, cōpiae, -ārum, 1 *f. pl.*

troublesome, molestus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*with dat.*).

Troy, Trōia, -ae, 1 *f.*

turn, volūto, 1 *v. a.*, or flecto, 3 *v. a.* (*perf. stem flex-*).

tusk, cornū, -ūs, 4 *n.*

two, duo, duae, duo, *num. adj.*

tyrant, tyrannus, -i, 2 *m.*

Tyrian, Tyrius, -a, -um, *adj.*

Tyrians (the), Tyrii, -ōrum, 2 *m. pl.*

ugly, turpis, -e, *adj.*, or dē-formis, -e, *adj.*

Ulysses, Ulixes, -is, 3 *m.*

uncle, avunculus, -i, 2 *m.*

under, sub, *prep.* (*with abl.*).

understand (I), intellego, 3 *v. a.* (*perf. stem intellex-*).

unfold, aperio, 4 *v. a.*

unfortunate, infelix, -icis, *adj.*

unfriendly, inimicus, -a, -um, *adj.*

unhappy, miser, -era, -erum, *adj.*

urge-on (I), incito, 1 *v. a.*

use, ūsus, ūsus, 4 *m.*

vain (in), frustrā, *adv.*

value (I), aestimo, 1 *v. a.* (*highly, magni, gen. of price*).

various, varius, -a, -um, *adj.*

vast, vastus, -a, -um, or ingens, -entis, *adj.*

Vesuvius, Vesuvius, -ii, 2 *m.*

vice, vitium, -ii, 2 *n.*

victor, victor, -ōris, 3 *m.*

victory, victōria, -ae, 1 *f.*

virtue, virtūs, -ūtis, 3 *f.*

walk (I), ambulo, 1 *v. n.*
 wall, mŭrus, -i, 2 *m.*
 walls (of a city), moenia, -ium, 3 *n. pl.*
 wander (I), erro, 1 *v. n.*
 war, bellum, -i, 2 *n.* (bellum paro, I prepare for war).
 ward off (I), prŏpulso, 1 *v. a.*, or arceo, 2 *v. a.* (with *prep.* ab, from).
 warlike, ferox, -ŏcis, *adj.*
 warn (I), moneo, 2 *v. a.*
 war-ship, nāvis longa.
 waste (I lay), vasto, 1 *v. a.*
 watch (I), or look at, specto, 1 *v. a.* (*trans.*).
 watch (I keep), vigilo, 1 *v. n.* (*intrans.*).
 water, aqua, -ae, 1 *f.*
 wave, unda, -ae, 1 *f.* or fluctus, -us, 4 *m.*
 way, via, -ae, 1 *f.* or iter, itineris, 3 *n.*
 weapon, tēlum, -i, 2 *n.*
 weary, fessus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 welcome, grātus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 well, bene, *adv.*
 well (I am), valeo, 2 *v. n.*
 what, quid, *n. interrog. pron.*
 wheel, rota, -ae, 1 *f.*
 when, quando, *interrog. adv.*
 whence, unde, *interrog. adv.*
 where, ubi, *interrog. adv.*
 white, albus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 whither, quō, *interrog. adv.*
 who, quis, *m. and f., interrog. pron.*
 why, cūr, *interrog. adv.*
 wicked, malus, -a, -um or improbus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 wife, uxor, -ŏris, 3 *f.*
 wild-beast, bestia, -ae, 1 *f.*
 wind, ventus, -i, 2 *m.*

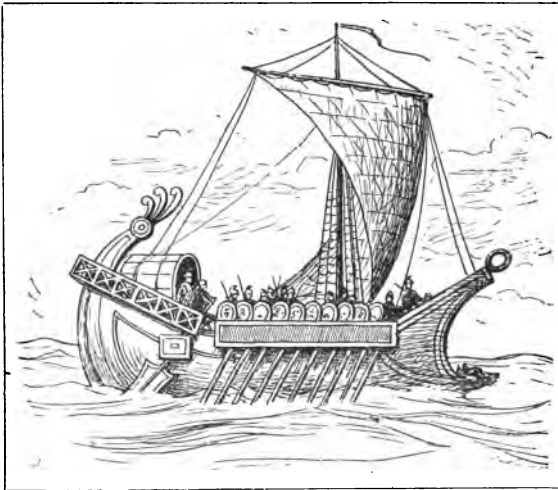
wing, ala, -ae, 1 *f.*
 winged, volucer, -ŭceris, -ŭcere, *adj.*
 winter, hiems, hiemis, 3 *f.* (in-winter, hieme).
 winter - quarters, hiberna, -ŏrum, 2 *n. pl.*
 wisdom, sapientia, -ae, 1 *f.*
 wise, sapiens, -entis, *adj.*
 with, cum, *prep.* (with *abl.*).
 without, sine, *prep.* (with *abl.*).
 wolf, lupus, -i, 2 *m.*
 woman, femina, -ae, 1 *f.*
 wonderful, mīrus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 wood, silva, -ae, 1 *f.*
 wooded, silvestris, -e, *adj.*
 wooden, ligneus, -a, -um, *adj.*
 word, verbum, -i, 2 *n.*
 work, labor, -ŏris, 3 *m.*
 work (a), opus, -eris, 3 *n.*
 work (I), studeo, 2 *v. n.*
 workman, faber, -bri, 2 *m.*
 worship (I), adōro, 1 *v. a.*
 worthy, dignus, -a, -um, *adj.* (with *abl.*).
 wound (I), vulnero, 1 *v. a.*
 wound (a), vulnus, -eris, 3 *n.*
 wrath, ira, -ae, 1 *f.*
 wreath, corōna, -ae, 1 *f.*
 wretched, miser, -era, -erum, *adj.*
 writer, scriptor, -ŏris, 3 *m.*
 wrong, iniŭria, -ae, 1 *f.*, or malum, -i, 2 *n.*
 year, annus, -i, 2 *m.*
 young, iuvenis, -is, *adj.* (no *neut.*).
 young man, iuvenis, -is, 3 *m.*
 your, tuus, -a, -um (of one person), or vester, -tra, -trum (of more than one person), *poss. pron.*

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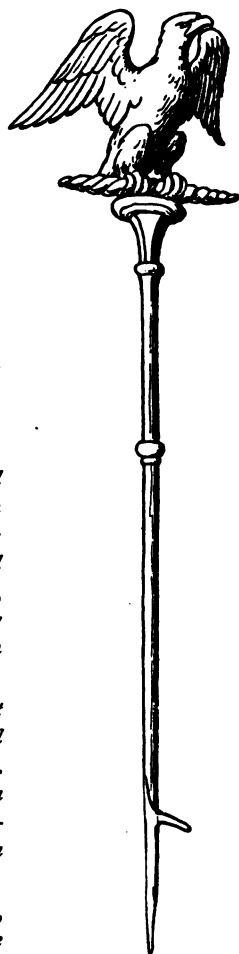
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15



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2. Pugnatum est haud procul radicibus Vesuvii montis.
3. Primo utrimque aequis viribus res gerebatur.
4. Deinde Romani hostium impetum sustinere non potuerunt.
5. Ab laevo cornu pedem referre coeperunt.
6. Quod ubi cognovit, Decius consul deos precatur.
7. Tum in equum insilit atque in medios hostes irruit.
8. Undique viam ferro facit et hostibus terrorem incit.
9. Tandem vero vulneribus confectus ex equo decedit.
10. Romani tamen victoriam facile reportaverunt.
11. Postero die Decii corpus inter stragem inventum est.
12. Funus par mortis gloriae factum est.



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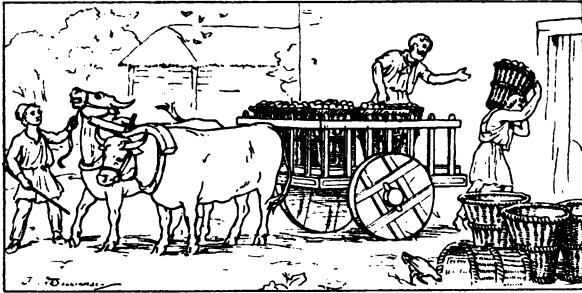
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Specimen Page

THE ROMAN ARMY

35

the name. The soldiers in the first rank stood upright, those in the second stooped a little, and each line successively was a little lower than the one in front of it, till in the last the soldiers rested on one knee. The



TESTUDO.

advantages of this sloping *testudo* were firstly, that stones and missiles rolled off it; secondly, that other soldiers could advance over it to attack the enemy upon the walls. The various kinds of *testudo* were met by

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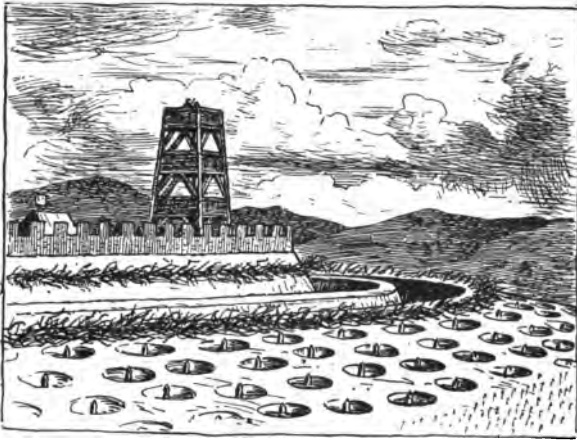
Specimen Page

52 CAESAR, DE BELLO GALLICO

XII

The Romans fail to rush the town of Noviodunum. The Suessiones gather to defend it, but become alarmed and offer to submit.

Postridie eius diei Caesar, priusquam se hostes ex terrore ac fuga reciperent, in fines Suessionum, qui proximi Remis erant, exercitum duxit et magno itinere confecto ad oppidum Noviodunum contendit.



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5 id ex itinere oppugnare conatus, quod vacuum ab defensoribus esse audiebat, propter latitudinem fossae murique altitudinem paucis defendentibus expugnare non potuit. castris munitis, vineas agere quaeque ad oppugnandum usui erant comparare

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Specimen Page

34

CORNELIUS NEPOS

Italiam ab Gallia seiungunt, quas nemo umquam
5 cum exercitu ante eum præter Herculem Graium
transierat (quo facto is hodie saltus Graius appel-



latur), Alpico conantes prohibere transitu concidit,
loca patefecit, itinera muniit, effecit ut ea elephantus

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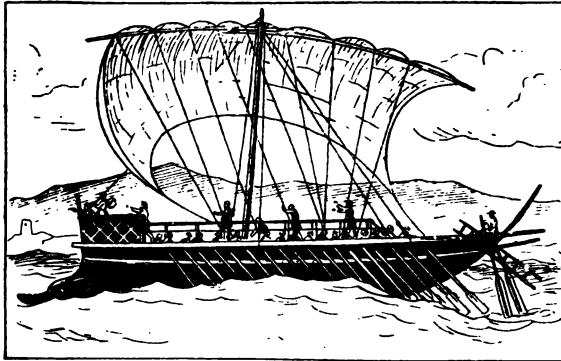
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Specimen Page

AENEIDOS LIB. II

27

intendunt. scandit fatalis machina muros,
feta armis: pueri circum innuptaeque puellae
sacra canunt, funemque manu contingere gaudent.
illa subit, mediaeque minans inlabitur urbi. 240
o patria, o divom domus Ilium, et incluta bello
moenia Dardanidum! quater ipso in limine portae
substitit, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere.
instamus tamen immemores caecique furore,
et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce. 245



GREEK WARSHIP OF HOMERIC TIMES (from a vase-painting).

tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
ora, dei iussu non unquam credita Teucri.
nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
ille dies festa velamus fronde per urbem.

Vertitur interea caelum, et ruit Oceano nox, 250
involvens umbra magna terramque polumque
Myrmidonumque dolos; fusi per moenia Teueri

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Specimen Page

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ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΟΣ

τε οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ ἤρχοντο ἀντίοι ἰέναι τοῖς
πολεμίοις.

18 ὥς δὲ πορευομένων ἐξεκύναινε τι τῆς φάλαγ-
γος, τὸ ἐπιλειπόμενον ἤρξατο δρόμῳ θεῖν· καὶ



NIKE. (From a bronze statue at Brescia.)

ἅμα ἐφθέγγαντο πάντες οἶον τῷ Ἐνναλίῳ ἐλε-
λίζουσι, καὶ πάντες δὲ ἔθεον. λέγουσι δέ τινες
ὥς καὶ ταῖς ἀσπίσι πρὸς τὰ δόρατα ἐδού-
19 πησαν φόβον ποιοῦντες τοῖς ἵπποις· πρὶν

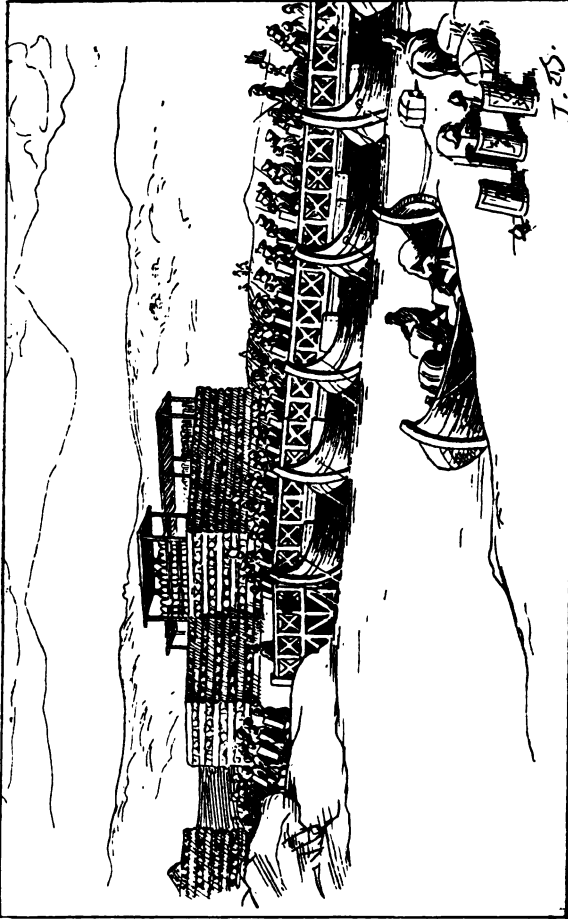
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